

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Today

FALL 1966

the changing world of catholic education



Pines on South Field after the first snow

COLUMBIA COLLEGE *Today*

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754
is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2,700 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Within the Family

Sacred cows in a new world of change and intellect

It is no secret that the Catholic Church in America has suddenly begun to change. Masses in English instead of Latin, the abolition of meatless Friday, and more joint activities with Protestants are just a few of the more obvious changes.

But it is in Catholic *education*, perhaps, that the most radical shifts are beginning to occur. And the chances are that they will continue to occur.

American Catholics, who have long committed three-quarters of their money and manpower to education rather than religion, are no longer sure that this commitment can be rationally justified. New challenges to Catholicism from international affairs, modern science, mass media, contemporary art, and the powerful, secular, welfare state make the idea of parochial schools seem like a weak reed against the torrent.

The American Church's commitment to a specifically Catholic education—the idea of making men holy, above all—appears to some to be outmoded also because we live in a new age of intellectualism, where the need for blue collar workers diminishes every year. Schools that do not educate *well* are increasingly a liability, both to their sponsors and the students. Spiritual strength and good values are, of course, as much needed as ever. But today the inculcation of religious attitudes can no longer be done at the sacrifice of the highest development of young people's reasoning ability.

It therefore seems more and more that American Catholics will seek *quality* education in the schools and colleges. Because of a lack of money, a shortage of facilities, and a dearth of good teachers, quality in most parochial schools and colleges cannot be broadly provided within the Church's present framework. The framework, a unique one in world Catholicism, is almost certain to be altered.

Altering the framework of Catholic education in the United States is not a simple matter. As our articles point out, there is no center of direction, policy-making, or financing for Catholic schools and colleges in this country. Still, numerous indications suggest that a major alteration will most probably take place in our lifetime, or even, perhaps, in the coming decade.

According to some observers, the dismantling and re-formation of the structure of Catholic education is already underway.

The changes in American Catholic education are of considerable consequence to Columbia College, higher education, and school systems around the nation. Already more of the best Catholic students are applying to the good secular colleges like Columbia. More clergyman-scholars are teaching at secular institutions, and many more laymen are teaching at Catholic colleges. Try to imagine the consequences of the Catholics abandoning most of their 10,900 primary schools, one-half of their 2,600 secondary schools, and two-thirds of their 304 colleges and universities. For example, about 4 million more students would have to be accommodated in the public schools.

With this, and more, in mind, the staff members of CCT have been visiting Catholic colleges and schools and talking to hundreds of Catholics from the most devout parish priests to disaffected Catholic laymen for more than a year. CCT's former editorial assistant, Christina Tree, one-time head of the Newman Club at Mount Holyoke College, labored particularly hard to get the extremely diffuse statistical data about American Catholicism.

This tardy (as usual) issue tries to present what we found out about the changes in Catholic education, their causes, and the consequences for Columbia, education, and all of us. GCK

Cover by Sister Mary Corita, Immaculate Heart College, Los Angeles



Letters

No Troops Up Front

TO THE EDITOR:

Being an amateur musician and one in the business of publishing music, your recent issue devoted to music education came as a very pleasant surprise.

It would have been more accurate though, if instead of labeling music the "worst taught subject," you had said it was the *least* taught subject.

Actually, the instruction that is available is pretty good. Many of the senior members of Columbia's music faculty are themselves products of American music education. The crux of the problem is not in the teachers but in the absence of effective leaders who can persuade school and college administrators to make the necessary investment of dollars and time in teaching music well. If we are serious about making the general population musically literate, somebody is going to have to tackle this crucial task head-on.

University music professors could become salesmen for better music education. If they put their weight behind a movement to place one or more truly capable music teachers in every elementary, junior and senior high school, if they wrote articles, made speeches, and talked frequently to school administrators about the importance of music in education (without pushing their pet enthusiasms), it would help. In this battle for greater music literacy I'm afraid that Columbia's music department is not providing many troops or enough leadership . . .

RICHARD LINDROTH '44
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Musical Bet

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations on your outspoken and provocative critique of American music education. I'll bet there were not a handful of administrators in the country aware of the problem.

ADRIAN PARMENTER
Music Teacher
Arlington, Virginia

Up in New Haven

TO THE EDITOR:

I have read with considerable interest your articles on music in the Spring issue of *CCT*, and have distributed them to the President, Provost and Deans of Yale College. I am certain they will find them thought provoking.

Incidentally, the music articles lured me on to reading other articles in the issue and I would like to congratulate you on your very lively reporting.

WILLIAM G. WAITE
Chairman, Department of Music
Yale University

Music's Other Side

TO THE EDITOR:

While we agree that change in American musical education is urgently needed, we do not agree with the direction of change outlined in the articles in your recent issue of *CCT* . . .

Our point of view is that while music has a strong intellectual element, it has an equally supra-intellectual element, call this emotional, spiritual, or kinesthetic, or what you will. It is precisely this supra-intellectual aspect which gives music—and the arts in general—a uniqueness among humanities. It is music's non-verbal, non-quantitative aspects which make it most "human" and which qualify it for a central place in the educational spectrum from kindergarten to the bachelor's degree.

To assert, as Professor Paul Henry Lang seems to, that music scholars are able to teach music while musicians are not is insupportable. It is true that scholars, with their verbal-historical orientation, may often be equipped to teach more easily facts about music. A cultivated audience, however, does not consist of people who know facts about music. It consists of people who want to hear music, to experience it, to be moved by it. What these people are after is not merely knowledge about music, but knowledge of music. . . .

To approach music, therefore, one must approach it through scores, listening, performing, or a combination of the three. The performance of music is in the most literal sense the study of music, as opposed to the study about music. . . .

Also, Dr. Lang asserts that "there can be no real marriage between professional and humanistic musical education." Can anyone seriously believe that the musician and the ordinary music-lover perceive or experience music in totally different ways? It is our position that musicological studies exist primarily to serve the art of music, and that musical performers and creators should be constantly alert to receive and incorporate into their work the insights provided by musicologists. This is in fact a marriage of professional and humanistic musical education. . . .

There may indeed be a need for a "new music" as there was for a "new math." . . . At our annual meeting in Dallas this November, therefore, we are cancelling our idea of an address on the relation between the university and the arts and substituting a discussion of your issue of *CCT* . . .

WARREN SCHARF
Executive Secretary
National Association of Schools of Music

We Aim to Fill Needs

TO THE EDITOR:

Your most recent issue of *CCT* was terrific. I am one of those people who are so illiterate about music that I needed your issue very much.

ROBERT D. CROSS
Professor of History
Columbia University

We Love You, We Love You Not

TO THE EDITOR:

When your Fall 1965 issue came out I was disappointed with it. Your Spring issue on music, I am pleased to say, made up for the deficiencies of its predecessor.

I found the reporting in "Around the Quads" both truthful and interesting. Your treatment of the Bell Report was cleverly done, and I appreciated the excerpt from Dr. Bell's book.

But I was especially pleased with your features on the status of American music education. I am happy that someone has finally cried out about the deplorable state of music education in this country and the equally deplorable attitude of most Americans toward this subject.

What struck me most, however, was your description of Columbia's music department. As a native of Rochester, N.Y., the home of the Eastman School of Music, I considered it the only great institution of music education. I am glad to learn that my Alma Mater also has a leading program and staff. . . .

VINCENT ALFIERI '69
Carman Hall

Varsity Show Blues

TO THE EDITOR:

Thank you for your kind article about the *Bawd's Opera*, the 1966 Varsity Show. It did a good deal to hearten me after the show's damp reception at the box office, in *Spectator*, and among the students generally. . . .

The Columbia Players, like some other campus activities, is meagerly subsidized, and, having no adult guidance, too often ends



up unpublicized, undirected, and unnoticed. Their work is thus frequently an embarrassment to the University, rather than the asset it ought to be. The lack of a single real theatre on campus is no help either. But maybe the new drama program in the just-born Graduate School of Arts will alter the situation. . . .

MICHAEL FEINGOLD '66
Highland Park, Illinois

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Feingold was co-author, with classmate Bruce Trinkley, of Bawd's Opera, which this fall was named the winner of the annual Broadcast Music, Inc. Varsity Show Award for 1966. The prize was \$500 to each of the authors and \$500 to the players.

Athletic Tangle

TO THE EDITOR:

I thought your article on the NCAA-Ivy League controversy is a very fine one. This is a tangled business but with the help of able people like your Dean Truman I hope it can be straightened out.

DELANEY KIPHUTH
Director of Athletics
Yale University



Violence and Furey

TO THE EDITOR:

I am reacting rather violently to the charge in "Furor over Athletics" (Spring issue) that, in addition to President Kirk and Director of Athletics, Ralph Furey, "the alumni have been sluggish, compared to graduates of Columbia's rival schools, in helping to attract the nation's top scholar-athletes to their Alma Mater."

I served for several years during the 1950's as a member of the Track and Field Advisory Committee, and the experience left me feeling completely frustrated and disgusted. All the men on the committee had a keen interest in attracting promising athletes to Columbia.

But nothing ever happened . . . It gradually became obvious that the administration, the admissions office, and athletic department had no intention of letting us do anything and were unwilling to provide any leadership or guidance in this area. The knockout punch was delivered at an annual Varsity Club Dinner on campus when one official said that no extra consideration would be given to a student's athletic ability in admissions evaluations.

That policy gives alumni recruiters nothing to work with. What can we tell crack athletes who are familiar with the broader policies of Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale?

ADOLPH SCHAEFFER '21
Florence, South Carolina

The Wide World of Sports

TO THE EDITOR:

I read your paragraphs "Furor Over Athletics" with a mixture of amusement and annoyance.

Here are some facts. First, some people on the campus have obtained their view of the athletic picture from unsuccessful athletes. This leads to distortion and dishonesty, for unsuccessful people, whether in athletics or business, tend to rationalize their failures by placing the blame everywhere except on their own shortcomings.

Second, Columbia's coaches have neither an adequate travel allowance, nor secretarial help, nor alumni organizations working for them as most other Ivy coaches have. Hence, recruiting at Columbia is extremely weak; and without good recruiting no coach can be a truly good one.

Therefore, Columbia needs to get a more accurate reading of the athletic situation and to remarshal its staff resources. It needs to get more alumni to help in recruiting. And it needs a more positive interest and favorable attitude toward scholar-athletes and winning teams by administrators from President Kirk on down.

There has been, happily, some new voluntary effort by alumni developing during the past year, and Dean Truman and Admissions Director Henry Coleman have both gone on record as favoring such efforts. I hope more interested alumni will contact Mr. Coleman's office and pitch in.

LENO FERRARINI '43
Pearl River, N. Y.

Out in Left Field

TO THE EDITOR:

Donald Greet's article on Columbia baseball, "Sport in the Shadows," was of great interest. Everyone knows that Eddie Collins and Lou Gehrig are Columbia men, but Mr. Greet omitted two outstanding college pitchers who spent some time in the big leagues. They are my classmates Ed Lautenbach and Art Smith. I believe that Ed was with the Chicago Cubs and Art with the White Sox.

LESTER J. MILICH '28
New York, N. Y.

1954 And All That

TO THE EDITOR:

After his monumental work analyzing the reports from the Bicentennial Class of 1954, Bernd Brecher, our class historian, found bitterness, boredom, and bewilderment.

Gloriosky, Bernie, sure we're bitter and bothered. Especially when we read articles about our class and discover the frightening fact that the median salary is 14 grand a year. I tried unsuccessfully to hide that statistic from my wife. Now she wants to move our hut closer to the river so she won't have to walk so far to beat her clothes on the rocks. Oh, bitter isn't the word!

Still, I wonder if it might not be the case that such questionnaires are answered chiefly by every self-styled Horatio Alger, Henry Ford III, and Swiss Alpine ski champion. Do answers come from the guy like John Marquand's Charlie Grey, who is waiting for the bank vice-president to die so that he can have a turn at his desk? Or from the struggling insurance jockey, the pool hall hustler, and the school teachers (like myself) still paid in coin and used erasers? . . . I challenge alumni biographers to prove conclusively that we fiscal underachievers aren't still in the

majority. Until then, walk tall, you Columbia men who read the class notes with nausea and jealousy!

HENRY LITTLEFIELD '54
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

In Defense of English A

TO THE EDITOR:

As one who has both taken and taught English A in Columbia College, I was distressed to read in the Spring issue of CCT that the Bell Report has recommended the elimination of that course.

To be sure, everyone agrees that the teaching of English composition ought not to be necessary at the college level. But English A, as I knew it, was not merely a course in composition. I remember it best as a course which gave me, and later my students, an introduction to English lyric poetry that was not provided in the Humanities sequence. . . .

BERNARD EINBOND '58
New York, N. Y.

Self-Made Cut-Outs

TO THE EDITOR:

Your remarks in the Spring, 1966 issue about the frightening changes in colleges toward a freer elective system are themselves rather frightening. . . .

Rather than calling a free electives system an abdication of educational and adult leadership why not refer to it as a realization by those adults of the modern student's training, capacity, and desire?

Instead of saying that free electives reveals a college's "lack of purpose," why not say that it indicates a shift in the determination of purpose from the faculty to the students themselves, who are, I should think, more directly affected by their choices than anyone else? . . .

I really didn't come to college to be rounded. I came to be sharpened. And I would rather hone my own scalpel.

PAT FORD '69
Idaho Falls, Idaho



The New Permissiveness

TO THE EDITOR:

Your description of the surge of permissiveness which seems to be sweeping through many colleges (in "Around the Quads") caught my eye. . . .

I have been cognizant of this increase in permissiveness for some time. It is very true that the "informed and shifting likes of adolescents are becoming the key determinant of American higher education." I have found the Bell Report a sensible approach to the problem, although I have not yet read the entire study.

REV. JAMES McDOWELL
Headmaster, Sewanee Military Academy
Sewanee, Tennessee



Around the Quads

Biggest Ever

THE MOST WHOPPING development of the fall term was the announcement on October 31—Hallowe'en—that Columbia University has begun a \$200 million capital funds drive. The drive, a concentrated three-year one, is the most ambitious fund-raising effort ever undertaken in American higher education. It is also the first University-wide fund campaign in Columbia's 212-year history.

The drive marks the beginning of a powerful all-out effort to keep Columbia in the uppermost ranks among American universities. Of the total, \$75 million will be used to endow 100 professional chairs. It will enable Columbia to lure more of the world's greatest scholars to Morningside, and to halt the faculty slippage in two or three departments that has taken place in the past decade because of intensive raiding by other universities and inadequate facilities on campus.

Another \$75 million will be used to

construct 14 new buildings, including new homes for the School of Architecture, the Dental School, and the Graduate School of Social Work, and a new Biological Sciences Building and Graduate School of Arts structure. Also to be erected: \$25 million worth of College architecture—a new gymnasium, a \$5.5 million undergraduate library, and \$15 million of additional residence halls. The current turn-of-the-century residence halls, Hartley, Livingston, John Jay, and Furnald, as well as the newer Carman Hall, are all to be remodelled handsomely.

Of the remaining \$50 million, \$25 million will go to endowment for student aid, to meet rising tuition costs; \$15 million for library expansion and modernization; and \$10 million for a bold urban and minority affairs program, which officials hope will place Columbia in the forefront of research and action on these two areas. The endowment for student aid is particularly urgent since among seven leading private universities Columbia has the next

to lowest endowment (market value) per student:

Harvard	\$68,300
Yale	54,400
Chicago	38,500
Princeton	23,500
Stanford	21,900
Columbia	13,000
Cornell	11,000

How will the University raise the mammoth sum?

The Ford Foundation started the ball spinning by pledging \$25 million to Columbia on a four-to-one matching basis, and adding another \$10 million for the pioneering urban and minority affairs scheme. The \$35 million gift was the largest the Ford Foundation has ever made to an American university. Said Ford president McGeorge Bundy:

The Trustees of the Ford Foundation are convinced that it is a matter of high importance to sustain in full vigor the great metropolitan private universities which have earned national and international leadership. The record and promise of Columbia place it clearly in this small class. We have reviewed with

Columbia's leaders their plans for the future of the University. We find those plans both sound and bold. We are proud to back them . . .

Columbia's trustees appear enthusiastic and there is talk that their combined gifts may be well over \$10 million. Already trustee Lawrence Wien '25 has pledged \$1 million and fellow trustee Percy Uris '20 followed with a donation of \$2 million.

Several foundations and trusts have also begun to help Columbia. At the start of winter, only two months after the drive began, almost \$20 million of the required \$175 million to be solicited from alumni, foundations, and friends has already come in.

Co-chairmen for the drive are Trustees Maurice T. Moore (M.A. 1916, Law '20), former chairman of the board of Time, Inc., and Benjamin Bittenwieser '19, partner at Kuhn, Loeb and Company, an investment house. The effervescent Mr. Bittenwieser told us, "We desperately need the money. The state universities, with unlimited tax dollars at their disposal, are beginning to push the private universities fiercely. We've got to meet the challenge, as Harvard, Princeton, and Stanford are doing. We'll do it!"

The drive will be mainly a quiet back-room one until the fall of 1967, while the University seeks huge gifts for a "nucleus fund" from foundations, trustees, and affluent alumni. Around the fall of 1967, major corporations, prominent New Yorkers, and national figures, and all friends of Columbia and higher education will be approached. Shortly after, the massive personal solicitation campaign among the University's 90,000 alumni will begin.

The huge capital gifts drive is one that has been urged upon Columbia by numerous persons and reports since 1958. After some foot-dragging, President Kirk decided in January, 1964, that Columbia had to do it or risk decline. A fund-raising firm, Kersting-Brown, Inc., reputed to be the nation's best, was hired to staff the effort.

The planning for the campaign seems to have been done with extraordinary competence and care. If there is any weakness in the phalanx, it is the University's baffling reluctance to tool up for the huge enterprise. Two months after the campaign began not a *single person* had been added to the Columbia executive staff to co-ordinate, help plan, or assist in the effort.

(Columbia has the smallest middle-executive staff of any major American university.) Last April each dean of a school in the University was authorized to hire an extra man for his staff to relieve him of some duties so that he could help with the drive. Not one dean has yet done so. At kick-off time on October 31, the press and the public had no complete and forthright explanation of the many compelling reasons for the drive except President Kirk's general remarks at the kick-off dinner. (The University did prepare an excellent brief for the Ford Foundation executives, but this was obviously not made public.)

However, there are happy signs that University officials have begun to recognize this possible defect of manpower and materials. As *CCT* went to press, President Kirk announced that William Spencer (Ed.D. '52), the capable associate dean at the Graduate Business School, had been named Special Assistant to the President for the three-year drive. And, several explanatory booklets are in production.

For President Kirk, now in his 14th year of the gruelling presidency, the big three-year drive means even more in-

President Grayson Kirk announcing the opening of the \$200 million campaign at the New York Hilton
Without boldness, slippage



tensive and crushing labors. Born on October 12, 1903, the 63-year-old academic leader seems intent on succeeding in this \$200 million campaign before he retires. This is a crucially favorable factor.

No Place for Honor

AFTER YEARS of contending that the College authorities and faculty did not "trust" the students and refused to treat them as adults because of the continuation of the proctoring system during exams, the undergraduates were given their chance to vote in an honor system on November 2. Two-thirds of the College's 2,740 men had to register a yes and they were home free in Honor Land.

But it turned out that they didn't really want it after all. Only 1,304, or 48 percent, of the students even voted, and only 733 voted yes. A little more than a quarter of the College's undergraduates were willing to take the plunge into an honor system.

The defeat is credited to many factors: inadequate publicity by the students' Commission on Academic Integrity, one or two clauses in the proposed code that seemed objectionable (but could have been revised), a letter by Senior class president Tom Hauser opposing the honor system, the turnabout attack on the code by *Spectator* after years of advocacy, and general student apathy.

Among the disappointed were John Viebranz '67, chairman of the student Commission on Academic Integrity, and Dean David Truman who said that the introduction of an honor system at Columbia would have been "a whole-some thing."

No Grade at All

ON DECEMBER 12, as if bouncing off the defeat of the honor system, the faculty unanimously voted to allow each student in the College to take one of his five courses each semester without receiving a grade. Instead, the student would receive the mark only of "pass" or "fail." It will begin in September, 1967.

It should "alleviate an excessive emphasis on grades and encourage students to take more courses in areas outside of their fields of specialization,"

Quiz, Anyone?

The following are some of the 25 questions on the 1965-66 Humanities A freshman quiz on Rabelais' Gargantua & Pantagruel:

- 1) Blue and white, Gargantua's colors, symbolize, according to Grandgousier, (a) the Virgin Mary and the Holy Spirit. (b) Steadfastness and Faith. (c) Heaven and rejoicing. (d) King's College. ()
- 2) In the privy, Gargantua was kept occupied by (a) comic books. (b) Holy Writ. (c) the Cabala. (d) *Parzival*. ()
- 3) Friar John believes he owes his handsome nose to (a) divine will. (b) his delight in olfaction. (c) his Roman forebears. (d) his nurse's soft breasts ()
- 4) Grandgousier counsels the pilgrims to Saint-Sebastian to (a) cultivate their gardens. (b) avoid being swallowed by giants. (c) live as St. Paul directs. (d) take the local cure for the pox. ()
- 5) The rule of the Abbey of Thélème was (a) do unto others as you'd have others do unto you. (b) do what you will. (c) do, do, do what you've done, done, done before, baby. (d) duty to God and country ()
- 6) Gargantua, in a letter to his son, remarks that he finds in Pantagruel (a) a spur to learning Greek. (b) the embodiment of the Law. (c) a kind of immortality. (d) the flower of giantry. ()
- 7) While sojourning in Pantagruel's mouth, Alcofribas came to realize that (a) the sun shines on great and small alike. (b) travel is broadening. (c) one half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives. (d) Rand and McNally ought to revise their atlas. ()
- 8) *Pantagruel* ends with a warning to beware of (a) hypocrites hiding under the name of religion. (b) Pantagruelists hiding under the name of good cheer. (c) sophists hiding under the name of platonists. (d) evangelists hiding under the name of Luther. ()

said the faculty resolution. The pass-fail option may not be exercised in those liberal arts courses like Humanities, C.C., and English A required for the degree, nor in those courses used to meet the requirements of a student's major, except the first-year course in the field.

The idea for the new plan grew out of Dean Truman's concerns and those of several highly intelligent upperclassmen in the College. It was discussed, approved, and drawn up by the College's Committee on Instruction, the powerful 9-man faculty committee that meets weekly to decide on the academic policies of the College. Dr. Thomas Colahan '51, associate dean for academic matters, submitted the Committee's proposed pass-fail scheme to the student Academic Affairs Committee, composed of 12 students of high academic standing, and invited other student criticism. The Academic Affairs Committee made several suggestions for improvement, most of which were incorporated. (One suggested change, that the scheme be limited to juniors and seniors, was not). Then it went to the entire faculty for approval.

Columbia becomes the third Ivy college to adopt a pass-fail option. Princeton was the first, beginning with the Spring semester of 1966, and Brown followed this September.

An Experiment that Failed

A THIRD MATTER of student grades and exams proved a disappoint-

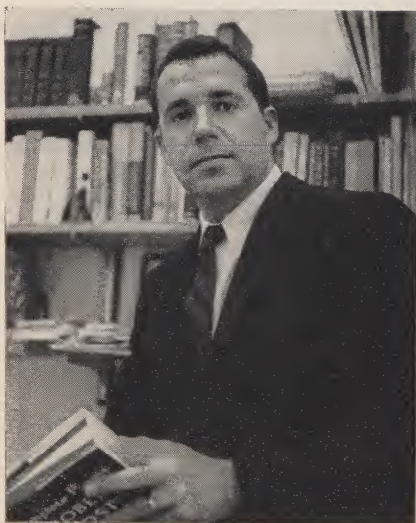


Associate Dean Alexander '39
Outgoing

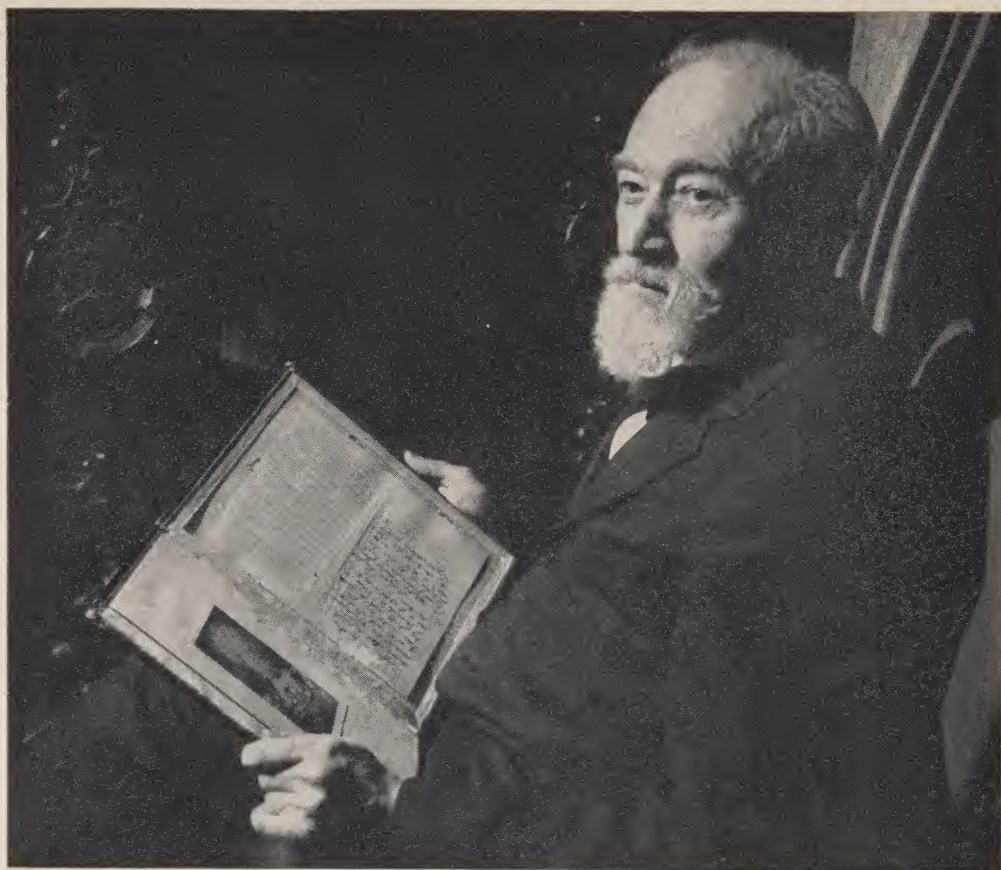
ment. Last January, the instructors who taught Humanities A to freshmen voted three to one to allow experimentally any teacher who wishes to do so to give up the Humanities quizzes. (The course requires the reading of many masterpieces of Western literature and philosophy and a quiz, usually witty and even hilarious, has been given since 1937 each time a reading is expected to be completed—to insure careful reading and help discussion in the purposefully small classes). The experiment was urged by a minority of students who found the quizzes burdensome and unnecessary since, they claimed, undergraduates were mature and reliable enough to do the readings on time.

However, last June the Humanities staff decided to restore the quizzes for this academic year. According to philosophy professor Richard Kuhns, chairman of the staff, "The experiment was not working because students were negligent in their reading without the quizzes."

One professor wrote, as part of an all-staff survey: "You know how common griping binds people together in the Army? I believe that the freshmen really like the quizzes. They gripe, but they don't really mind." Another wrote, "A smooth essay writer can fool me into thinking he has read the book when he hasn't. The quizzes are very useful." A third said, "The student should come out of Humanities A not only with loose generalizations but with specific information and details that he can apply in other courses and later on."



Associate Dean Platt
Incoming



Greek professor Moses Hadas
Papa is gone

A Sad Departure

DEAN JOHN ALEXANDER '39, associate dean for student affairs, is leaving the College to become headmaster of Westover School in Middlebury, Connecticut, a leading school for girls.

Dean Alexander has been an associate dean for seven years. Before that, he was an assistant dean and instructor in sociology. During that time he has been a constant champion of student interests and a patient, understanding counselor. Without being permissive, he has given hundreds of students encouragement and second chances, and has displayed a readiness to forgive and forget. Deeply concerned and very active in Negro affairs, the Georgia-born dean took a leave of absence in 1956-57 to help work out peaceful school integration in North Carolina. He has also served on the Board of Trustees of the predominantly Negro Spelman College in Atlanta, and played a leading role in increasing the number of Negro students in the College six-fold—10 to 60—in the past seven years.

As President Kirk said on learning of Dean Alexander's acceptance of the Westover post, "It is difficult to think

of Columbia College without his careful attention to administrative detail and without the loyalty and dedication which as dean and alumnus he has brought to his duties."

Dean Alexander himself merely commented that, "It's a wonderful school and I like their philosophy and the people there. I'll certainly miss the College."

To succeed him Dean Truman has selected Alexander Bradford Platt, an assistant professor of psychology at Briarcliff College. He was chosen from a group of five top candidates.

Dr. Platt is a graduate of the Taft School in Connecticut and Washington and Lee University in Virginia. He came to Columbia's Teachers College to earn an M.A. in 1958, and he received his doctorate in psychology there also. From 1962 to 1966 he served as Dean of Students at Columbia's School of General Studies. He thus brings training in counseling, academic knowledge, and experience to the important College post.

A former lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard, Dr. Platt currently lives with his wife and two children in Riverside, Connecticut.

Death in the Family

ONE OF THE COLLEGE'S most dedicated and beloved teachers is dead. Moses Hadas, Jay Professor of Greek and internationally known classics scholar, died in Aspen, Colorado, on August 17, 1966. He was 66 years old.

To describe him, or the chilling sense of loss that was felt on the Columbia campus and among Columbians around the nation, with some accuracy and fullness is impossible in less than a book. He had become part of the College, like the Humanities program, the sports program, or the dormitory bull sessions. Dean Truman said, shortly after Professor Hadas' death, "The life of this College in considerable measure is marked by his mind, wit, and personality."

At the memorial service in St. Paul's Chapel on October 13, the doors had to be closed to limit the mourners as over 1,000 faculty, students, and friends sat and stood silently in the dimly lit Romanesque building like bereaved mothers of slaughtered innocents. Vice president Chamberlain, himself obviously moved, intoned, "I knew him for 21 years. He was a *sweet* person. I can think of no word that describes him better . . . His work in the classics, and his broad interest in all the greatest efforts of mankind enabled him to understand better than most people our human nature—that amalgam of intellect, passion, and faith."

In 41 years on the Columbia faculty he wrote, translated, and edited more than 30 books, the greatest of which, perhaps is his *Hellenistic Culture: Fusion and Diffusion*, to which he brought his enormous and unique erudition of the three cultures of Greece, Rome, and Israel. His work was his life. That and teaching. He also loved to build with his hands and was decent at carpentry, but his dislike of idleness and his love of learning and teaching compelled him on numerous occasions to leave his Vermont summer home and return to Morningside to teach in the summer session.

His teaching was unforgettable, and shaped the lives of thousands of College men. He worried because classics had become more and more a matter of "tombstones, papyri, and old coins" and he struggled to make the wisdom of the ancients relevant. He read aloud,

described settings vividly, and compared the texts repeatedly to modern international diplomacy, contemporary personal tragedies, or the humor of the Marx brothers. He was one of the greatest transmitters in our time of the classical heritage.

He loved the Greeks—he frequently called them "*my* Greeks"—and believed strongly in balance and moderation, like Aristotle. A powerful proponent of the intellectual life—he himself read in and knew almost the whole history of human thought from the Jewish psalms and the courtly epics to Renaissance poetry and Chinese novels—he never ceased reminding people of the importance of wholesomeness and the appreciation of mystery.

He had a quiet fear of the Dionysian element in people, of passion without the rein of reason. He was saddened by the Nazis, but because of his wisdom about the dark side of life, not shocked as most Americans were. Though no longer a young man he fought in World War II with the O.S.S. behind enemy lines in North Africa and Greece. (It was then that he started wearing bow ties, and cultivated his distinctive beard, "I am one of Columbia's oldest beatniks.") He also worried about certain signs in modern American life, which he believed were indicating a trend toward unbridled emotionalism, hedonism, and passionate moralizing. In a taxicab, he once told us, matter-of-factly, about abstract expressionism in modern painting, "It lacks the control of mind. Undisciplined expression is a kind of madness, a bringer of social chaos."

But Professor Hadas was no pedantic middle-of-the-roader. He had the best collection of bawdy stories on campus. Almost a true pagan, he was unashamed of earthiness. His earthiness had no leer or shock in it; it was moral, joyous, natural. People ate too much, farted, or copulated just as they read books, washed clothing, or were kind to others. "Who was that woman I saw you with last night? That was no woman; that was Alcibiades," was one of his old saws. He had a story about a French prostitute and a Nazi racist that was not only hilarious but revealing about France, Germany, wartime, and human pride and arrogance.

He loved the College above all and the students in it. He frequently taught

one or two sections of Humanities A in addition to his regular courses. "Those boys have to know about my Greeks," he once explained to us. After his death, his wife told us that over 250 former students in the College wrote letters and sent things. Many called him "Papa." Once, when teaching Colloquium with a younger colleague, the colleague said to him after class, "Three of the students in the class seem brighter than either of us. What should we do?" Hadas replied, "Thank your lucky stars."

He saw good teaching as being at the center of any high culture. It was the way that knowledgeable adults told their young about the best in them and their ancestors and coaxed them into emulation, criticism, and a desire to surpass all that has been done in man's long history.

Personally, Professor Hadas was deeply curious, soft-spoken (though he loved to talk) and inscrutably modest. He constantly felt that he wasn't doing enough or that he was letting people down. It was probably connected with his vanity. A remarkably warm, child-like person in some ways, he read reviews of his works avidly, and coyly sought student reactions to his teaching, which often left him perspiring and worn out after class. He never hid this curiosity about how others regarded his efforts.

We drove down to Princeton's Institute of Advanced Studies in late September to spend a day with Marjorie Nicholson, professor emeritus at Columbia, a great scholar, and one of Professor Hadas' closest friends on the faculty. She kindly consented to share many memories of him with us. She said earnestly, "Moses had great integrity, a profound sense of personal morality. And he was so wise. I came to depend on his judgment more than that of anyone else." She bubbled cheerfully in recalling his sense of humor. He once made a sign and hung it outside his office: "Classics Department. Three Couches. No Waiting." When Miss Nicholson retired, he drew up a special honorary degree for her in Latin which, since both she and Professor Hadas were passionate crossword puzzlers, cited her extraordinary skill with crossword puzzles. "But he never used his wit," she added, "to put down a student or colleague or to dispel a point

as professors and intellectuals tend to do, but rather to illuminate, to add perspective, to restore human considerations." Said Miss Nicholson, "I have met no one in my life who was more interested in the entire life of the mind and yet so aware of the needs of the body and the importance of feelings."

Papa is gone. His children weep. Because he hated sentimentality and faced oblivion so unassumingly, his children can be fortified in their struggle to construct a life of peace, understanding, and sensibility in a world of two billion persons gripped by arrogance, apathy, ferocity, sentiment, fantasy, hatred, despair, and the demands of love. And pride, always pride.

We can go on roaming this spinning globe and studying to make sense out of a vast universe in motion and our own hearts even though our equipment is a paltry brain no bigger than a golfball and a nervous system that wears out in 66 years or so. It's a ludicrous preoccupation, but Papa Moses Hadas thought that it was man's noblest work.

A New Twist

PANTY RAIDS on the Barnard dorms are a tradition among the College men. But this Hallowe'en, when 400 students stormed the Barnard residence halls, there was something new: a religious appeal.

At ten minutes before midnight the shrill whine of bagpipes was suddenly heard in Van Am Quad and dozens of students invoked the name of the great god Pumpkin, in an insistent chant. The religious appeal succeeded, for hundreds of students left their books and marched, with topcoats over their pajamas, across Broadway.

The usual shower of bras, stockings, and underthings dropped from the ladies' rooms. But the normally knowledgeable Barnard gals seemed to be unacquainted with the Great Pumpkin.

As usual, several New York policemen watched this small army of some of the nation's brightest students from the fringes with a combination of alertness and weary sense of *déjà vu*.

The Yearbook Flips

THE MOST SERIOUS attempt to bring humor to the campus late last spring was done not by the staff of *Jester* but by the staff of the *Columbian*, the College's yearbook. Traditionally a



Editor Perry Ketchum '66

To brighten things

pretty memento, the 1966 yearbook tried to replace solemnity with wit and irreverence. "We have taken it upon ourselves to brighten things," editor-in-chief Perry Ketchum wrote in a postscript. It did, though not without some repercussions. Some thought the book "too cute," or "lacking in customary but necessary review information;" a few found it "unfair" or "offensive." But many other graduating seniors chuckled.

The staff replaced the black-and-gold cover with a more severe black-and-silver one. Inside they used good photographs more boldly, primarily the work of photography editor Michael Dolin and assistant Michael Goldstein. They switched to larger type; and they totally revamped the prose style. The straight, descriptive, and occasionally

witty collegiate writing was supplanted by unabashed satire, parody, and whimsy.

In writing about the electrical black-out last November, the *Columbian* said: "Nearly a million people sat trapped in the always delightful New York subway system. Mayor Wagner confirmed reservations on a flight to Acapulco while John Lindsay chuckled whimsically from San Juan, where there are fewer Puerto Rican votes than in all New York City . . . A few lucky grubs with pacifist roommates set fire to them and studied in the glow of their flames." Sometimes the writing seemed tasteless to some, as in the following passage about the notorious May 7 storming of Low Library: "The main interest in these events lay not in the logic of the speeches, but in the wild types that emerged from behind the woodwork and from under large rocks to attend. The police needed neither guns nor clubs to control this crowd—butterfly nets were sufficient."

This 118th edition, which was financially successful, selling more than 1,000 of its 1,100 copies and paying off its \$13,000 printing bill, was at its best when the humor was restrained, the style relaxed, and the judgments subtle. In fact, Ketchum and his dedicated executive editor, Gerald F. X. Conniff, '66, established a formidable high for yearbook writing in the faculty profiles.

Coming up for this year is a *Columbian* with more of the brash humor and much more photography. Editor-in-

Students at College Walk and Broadway

The mood is moralistic





Anthropologist Elliott Skinner
New ambassador

chief Mike Goldstein, a photographer, plans to indulge himself; the first 50 pages will be photographs.

S.D.S. vs. C.I.A.

LEADERSHIP AMONG the student activists this fall passed to a tiny bloc in the Students for Democratic Society, a group that scarcely existed on campus last year but has now solidified. The big theme: *morality*. The activists want Columbia to become a more moral place.

With a vigor that would make John Foster Dulles seem like a compromising realist, the S.D.S., supported by a wing in the Columbia University Student Council led by David Langsam '67, has castigated the "morally despicable" University for "a perversion of tolerance," for complying with a "Warfare State," and for failing to give the students power. So intent are they on purifying Columbia — quickly — that the Protestant Office in Earl Hall has sponsored a new opinion letter called the *Gadfly* to which several of the activists contribute. The second issue of *Gadfly* quoted Norman Cousins: "There is a tendency in a relativistic age for man to pursue all sides of a question as an end in itself, finding relief and even refuge in the difficulty of defining good and evil. The result is a clogging of the moral sense."

Specifically, the S.D.S., David Langsam, and other activists have denounced

the University and its faculty for accepting "juicy contracts" for research from the Defense Department and especially for engaging in some top secret projects. They have chastised Columbia for releasing student class ranks to the draft board. The S.D.S. letter to President Kirk put it simply:

The War in Vietnam is unjust . . . No one should be compelled to fight in an unjust war; that is no one should be drafted for the war in Vietnam. Therefore, the University should not collaborate in this war effort or its predatory draft.

Thirdly, they argue that the students should be given more power in making the policy decisions of the University.

The student activists found an issue when the C.I.A., which has sent a job interviewer to the campus for over a decade, came for its annual visit to Columbia on November 15. About 150 students marched into Dodge Hall to challenge the C.I.A. interviewer. Under orders not to engage in any debates or to cut through students demonstrating, the C.I.A. personnel man did not return after lunch. The crowd then left Dodge and entered Low Library to demand that Columbia no longer agree to "cooperate" with the C.I.A. John Fuerst '67 and two other S.D.S. members entered President Kirk's office, but he was out.

Dr. Kirk did meet with 500 students a week later, however. In the Low Library rotunda, he told the students, "The University does not undertake to make any value judgment on the organizations which come to Columbia to offer our students job opportunities," and, despite some violently-worded questions and heckling, answered numerous inquiries in a bland manner. The students went back to their mimeograph machines and printed an "Open Letter to the University Community" which countered that, "The truly autonomous University faithfully rejects that which is repugnant to the values it cherishes."

It was heady stuff for students who in May, 1965, and many times before battled for free speech, particularly dissident opinions within the University, and who have in the past defended the right of "repugnant" Communists and men like Lincoln Rockwell to talk on campus. But the S.D.S., when they heard that the C.I.A. interviewer was

returning, faced the issue squarely in another mimeographed letter:

Last November the C.I.A. came to recruit. 500 students led by S.D.S. kicked it off campus. But now Kirk is bringing it back. . . .

Kirk would have us believe that this struggle is solely a matter of free speech . . . But talk is cheap . . . The administration by its *actions* is sanctioning the activities of this criminal organization of murderers, spies and saboteurs. This is the issue! . . .

The students on their part will *use* power and throw the C.I.A. off campus. This is a call to action. We have debated and *now is the time to act*.

Power, Power Everywhere

THE POWER BUTTONS and banners have been getting more varied and colorful this fall. The early "Black Power" buttons have apparently encouraged the birth of numerous others: White Power (young Dixiecrats?), Green Power (money), Student Power, Jewish Power, and even Idaho Power (by some of the swelling and spirited number of Idaho students at the College), and Trivia Power (a game of nostalgia and ephemera).

To Pay or Not to Pay

SOME AUTHORITIES in Low Library had a difficult problem to face about the way students pay their tuition. They faced it and made a decision. But they goofed.

Ten years ago the University quietly initiated a "deferred tuition plan" whereby those few students with severe financial problems could pay their tuition in six installments throughout the academic year instead of lump sums at the beginning of each semester. The plan was a liberal one. The University imposed a carrying charge of only \$1 per \$100 deferred; students were not embarrassed into proving their indigence to participate; Columbia was not a very demanding or punctual creditor, and frequently looked the other way when students were several months or even a year or so late in their payments.

The deferred tuition plan was so attractive that by 1965-66 over 80 per cent of the students in the University, and 60 per cent of the College men were using it. The University's book-keeping costs skyrocketed. Only one in four students, conscious of Columbia's leniency, were meeting their payments

on time. Unpaid tuition for the academic year 1963-64 was over \$250,000.

Columbia officials were forced to become collection agents, a nasty chore at best. As President Kirk said, "Efforts to collect delinquent payments generated ill will." William Lane, Assistant Vice President for business and finance, added: "We were in a terrible situation. People were coming in for their diplomas who were very delinquent in their tuition payments. What could we say—you're not going to graduate until you pay up?" The University had become a banking, borrowing, loan and collection agency over the course of the decade. It felt miserable in such a role and felt it had to do something.

So much for the problem Columbia faced.

What the University officials did was strange. Without consulting any student group about the problem or canvassing the opinions of deans or admissions and financial officers in the various schools, they abandoned the plan altogether. And they did so suddenly. Students were notified in mid-summer—only five weeks before the start of the 1966 fall semester—by a form letter signed by Bursar Gertrude McVeigh. Without ever explicitly saying so, the letter announced the plan's demise, except for those few students in deep financial trouble.

Worse, accompanying the letter was a brochure advertising a monthly tuition payment plan offered by a particular *private* loan company, Education Funds Inc. (EFI), a subsidiary of Household Finance, Inc. The advertisement, printed on blue and white paper, bore the official imprimatur of Columbia University. Columbia people, long accustomed to scrupulously divorcing the University from outside money-making operations, were scandalized. At registration, students even found a grey-suited representative of E.F.I., with application blanks in hand, circulating among them.

The reaction was instant and strong. The students, particularly those in General Studies, were angry and said so. John Rousmaniere, editor of the *Columbia Owl*, the General Studies weekly newspaper, said, "The College's students are not so bad off since 60 per cent of them are receiving financial aid. But graduate students and we at G.S. are really hurt by this snap decision."

In a time of rapidly rising tuition costs, there is much to be said for paying tuition, now \$1,900 a year, by installments. Princeton offers its students, for example, a monthly tuition payment plan at no charge. But, of course, it has no evening school and few graduate students. Harvard, however, does have both, and provides a monthly payment system—but only for *undergraduates*—at a flat \$10 charge.

The students hope for a serious study and review of the situation, particularly the University's bizarre marriage with Household Finance, Inc.

Faculty in Motion

COLUMBIA'S DISTINGUISHED faculty has been receiving more than its usual share of honors and prizes this season.

Sociology professor Daniel Bell's searching study of general education at Columbia received the American Council on Education's Book Award for the best book of the year on higher education. He received a gold medal and \$1,000.

Mathematics professor Serge Lang won the *Prix Carrière* for 1966. The prize, one of two in mathematics awarded annually by the *Institut de France*, was for his "works in geometry, algebra, and analysis."

Eric Bentley, Brander Mathews Professor of Dramatic Literature, has been selected as the winner of the George Jean Nathan Award for drama criticism. The Award, which carries a \$4,000

prize, the biggest in American theatre, was given for Bentley's "major contribution to the shaping and conditioning of what is best about the American theatre."

Italian professor Peter Riccio '21 received the Casa Italiana 1966 Merit Award for "outstanding services in promoting cultural ties between Italy and the United States." The Casa, which houses Columbia's Department of Italian, is one of the most important centers for Italian studies and culture in the United States.

Elliot Skinner, associate professor of Anthropology, has been appointed U.S. ambassador to the Republic of Upper Volta. The 42-year-old expert on African peoples and culture has taken a leave of absence while he is in the six-year-old landlocked republic north of Ghana.

Another 42-year-old professor, social historian Robert Cross has been selected as president of Hunter College in New York City. He will assume the \$32,000 post on August 1, 1967.

In addition, Ernest Nagel, one of the world's leading philosophers, who left his post as John Dewey Professor of Philosophy last year, to set up a philosophy department at New York's Rockefeller University, will return to Columbia on July 1, 1967. "Organization is not my dish of tea," said Nagel, who will become Columbia's third University Professor, the new professorship set up two years ago for extraordinary teachers to allow them to teach whatever they want in any department they choose.

Columbia's College Bowl Team
Undefeated



And, E. Talbot Donaldson, professor of English at Yale and an outstanding authority on medieval literature, will join the English department next year to teach courses on Chaucer and medieval literature.

The Whiz Kids

FOUR COLUMBIA COLLEGE men created a mild sensation on campus this fall by going undefeated in five matches as a College Bowl team on television. Seniors Elia Racah, the team captain, and Derek Randall and juniors Jeffrey Rosen and Steven Ross garnered \$11,000 in scholarship money for Columbia and a silver bowl by defeating in succession Providence, Indiana, Michigan State, William & Mary, and Smith.

So knowledgeable were they about the details of Impressionist painting, 19th century literature, American history, and the like, that they compiled the fifth highest all-time score in the 9-year show.

The team was carefully picked from dozens of candidates by the College's Office of College Relations, whose Katharine Koch, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Miami University in Ohio, drilled the foursome and helped contain their puns, pranks, and panic.

The New Class

THE FRESHMEN class was not a bad one: 24 National Merit Scholars, two Presidential Scholars, 50 valedictorians, four-fifths in the top fifth of their class, and all that.

What distinguished the class was the number of Negro students—38 out of 700, a new high. The previous high was 16. The increase represents the efforts of a diligent search by admissions director Harry Coleman '46 and his staff who combed all 50 states and many of New York's high schools to find qualified applicants.

Like Men, Man

ONE OF THE MOST popular rock 'n' roll groups at Eastern colleges is a Columbia group called The Walkers. Last year they played at dances at Williams, Colgate, Sarah Lawrence, Vassar, and Manhattanville, at several leading prep schools, for Vincent Sardi '37, Andy Warhol, and, of course, at Columbia and Barnard. And last summer they

Dan Carlsinsky



Three freshmen during orientation
50 valedictorians and all that

had a long run at Il Mio, a discotheque place in Delmonico's Hotel.

The four long-haired musicians who make up the Walkers are: Tom Werman '67, an amiable pre-business student who plays a yellow-and-coffee-colored rhythm guitar and sings what few solo selections the group has; Steve Tepper '68, a curly-haired son of an alumnus (Louis '27) who plays a \$2,600 organ plus a bass and flute and intends to be a lawyer; James Peterson '68, a blond government major and ex-football player, who plays the drums, and Bill Schwartz '68, a cool English scholar from Scarsdale, who plays a fire-engine red lead guitar.

We called on Tom Werman, who told us about the group.

"Bill Schwartz and I started the group two years ago. We began by playing at fraternity parties and then spread out. We used to get \$80 a night; now we get \$200 to \$300. But we always play at Columbia or Barnard for less.

"At first, we did exact reproductions of all the best selling records, especially those of the Beatles. But as the Beatles began to fade away, we began arranging our own things. We like the music of the Byrds a lot; they're a psychedelic group and their music is like not-too-intelligible beat poems to music, but their sounds are terrific, wonderfully intricate. They and the Beatles are the most inventive, harmonically conscious

groups around. We work hard at musicianship, although Steve Tepper is our only highly-trained musician—he went to music camp and all that—and we have complex harmonies, and a hard, driving sound. Not a funky sound with crude, smashing rhythms, but strong. You have to have a strong beat in rock 'n' roll. That and a great sound.

"We have over \$6,000 worth of equipment, most of which we got at Manny's, the great rock 'n' roll music store here in New York. Steve wants a better \$4,000 organ. It's a great instrument, rich and fancy in sounds. It has such a full tone too. The Beatles and the Rolling Stones use one. We used to practice in Ferris Booth Hall, but now we practice in Steve's off-campus apartment.

"I liked folk music and rock 'n' roll when I was young and started playing a guitar when I was 15. I had my own band in high school. You're expected to look like a rock 'n' roll group, so we do. We wear long hair and button down chambray shirts that we got at an Army-Navy store for \$2.95 each. They have epaulets! We also wear dark knit ties, blue jeans, and, of course, boots. I like vests a lot, so I often wear one. We strive for a hip college image; we neither look nor play too greasy. When we play at nightclubs, we are expected to excite the crowd, so we scream a bit more and have less fun.

"My parents are not too happy with my job. I went to a prep school and all that. But they are impressed with our achievements.

"We prefer playing to a college crowd. The crowd is important and we like to develop a close relationship. We play differently according to the crowd. But we never play anything we don't like. The great thing is that we have a hobby which is lots of fun and we get paid for it."

Werman invited us to Il Mio last summer to hear them off-campus. We went. The Walkers pounded, screeched, purred, and pleaded while 40 couples, mostly under 25, writhed, jerked, rocked, high-stepped, and nuzzled in the smoky darkness. The Walkers returned to their drinks and their young ladies after each set, perspiring like tennis players. They seemed to enjoy both the work and the play.

Warmth and Heat

RONALD LANE '67 felt that "young people are alienated" and that "Columbia's atmosphere is cold and unfriendly." Lane, who belonged neither to a fraternity nor an extra-curricular activity, felt that there was too little child-like play, close companionship, and plain old warmth on the campus.

So he asked the Columbia University Student Council to establish a Committee on Social Atmosphere, and he was made chairman. At first there were

plans for a Parisian-like cafe on College walk, a bicycle service to students, a young people's concourse along the Hudson River, and similar suggestions. Lane set up a booth on Low Library Plaza to publicize the committee and gave away candy kisses. He made 1,500 buttons marked "WARMTH" (cost: \$70) and distributed them.

Gradually, however, the long-range improvements slid away and fun became the aim. The Committee set up an apple-bobbing session on Barnard's green, a non-verbal happening in Barnard's Reid Hall in which people painted or danced ring-around-the-roses silently, and a 196th birthday party for Ludwig von Beethoven in the lobby of Furnald Hall, complete with two mammoth cakes, two kegs of beer, and many voices, singing, Swingle-Singers style, the choral movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

Lane also engineered it so that the Barnard girls could eat in the College's dining halls and vice versa—for warmer dinners. The Barnard lasses crossed over, but the Columbia men didn't. Lane mimeographed a desperate statement, "The Noble Experiment is Failing," but it was to no avail. Barnard lost money and called it off after two months.

Reaction has been mixed. A small group is enthusiastic, some students are derisive (*Spectator* suggested that an apt Christmas present for Chairman Lane would be a girl friend), and most



Michael Jahn

Beethoven's birthday celebrants
Cake and circuses

are uninterested. Lane himself has become more ambivalent about the crusade. "This stuff is not frivolous. We're attacking a basic social problem of modern society," he said to us once solemnly. At other times he chuckles gleefully, like some boy who has just let a mouse loose during a doctoral seminar.

New Courses

TWO OF THE modern world's fastest growing media will be given scholarly scrutiny at the College soon: one of them at the urging of the students, the other at the instigation of the faculty.

For several years some College undergraduates have asked for courses in the film. They have informally been sitting in on those in the Graduate School of Arts, which has one of the best film programs among American universities. The College's Committee on Instruction talked the matter over with Davidson Taylor, director of the School of Arts, who recommended three courses: "The History of the Motion Picture," "Introduction to Film Techniques," and "The Documentary Film." The Committee and Dean Truman approved, so beginning next fall there will be courses in cinema as part of the liberal arts program.

Columbia rock 'n roll group, the Walkers

Strong beat and a great sound



Hugh Rogers



Michael John

Computer expert Dr. Kenneth King
Can technics and liberal arts live together?

In Daniel Bell's *The Reforming of General Education*, he recommended that all liberal arts students in the College have available a course in computers since the machines will play such a prominent role in many aspects of life and work in a very short while. Physics professor Gerald Feinberg drafted a formal proposal for such a course and, after deliberation by the nine-man faculty committee and the deans, it was approved. The course is intended mainly for *non-science* students and will be taught by Dr. Kenneth King in Columbia's up-to-the-minute Computer Cen-

ter. It will stress not so much how a computer works but what kinds of problems computers can deal with.

Dean Truman is excited about the course, calling it a "pioneering attempt to incorporate the technical world into the traditional liberal arts program." Professor Feinberg hopes that eventually it will be required for all College undergraduates.

For Posterity

IN ITS ATTEMPT to single out and help save New York's finest pieces of architecture, the New York City Land-

marks Preservation Commission designated outstanding structures as "Landmarks." Two of Columbia's buildings have just won such recognition.

One is Low Library. Built in 1897 by McKim, Mead & White as the home of Columbia's libraries, and now the home of Columbia's chief administrators, the structure, according to the Commission, "is a majestic building of truly monumental proportions. [It] displays great classic grandeur . . . [and] exhibits little ornamental decoration and relies for its beauty on the strength of its pure classic form."

The other is St. Paul's Chapel, built in 1907 by Howells and Stokes. The chapel, said the Commission, "attains an altogether pleasing dignity from its beautiful proportions and handsome architectural details . . . [It] has great beauty and charm . . . This Byzantine chapel displaying much Italian Renaissance detail makes an attractive contribution to American architecture."

Report on the Fraternities

BACK IN MARCH, 1964, President Kirk asked a special alumni committee to study the future of fraternities at Columbia. Of the College's 15 remaining fraternities, 13 stand in the path of expected University expansion, south of 114th Street. Over 20 per cent of the College's 2,700 undergraduates still take the pledge.

The Sub-Committee on Fraternities, chaired by Thomas Monaghan '31, re-



Pamphratia songfest
Nothing to sing about



The College's Fraternity row

A very definite maybe

leased its report this October. It begins by urging that Columbia face up to the situation forthrightly, but then hedges, wavers, and weasles by saying that Columbia ought to "lend its moral support to fraternities" but not undertake any financial assistance to the houses when and if they are forced to relocate.

The committee specifically recommended against any formal abolition of fraternities, believing such a move would be "high-handed." But neither did it make any provision for their healthy continuance. It did not even consider the possibility of a transmutation into clubs or some other form of College sub-grouping.

President Kirk told a *Spectator* reporter on November 1, in delightful candor, "This leaves us about where we started. Now we will have to formulate an action plan."

The problem of how Columbia College, particularly as it expands about 50

per cent to 3,500 or so students in the next decade, will subdivide itself into smaller communities remains as urgent and unattended as before.

In the meantime, Bruce Swain, a doctoral candidate at Teachers College, has been appointed Assistant to the Dean for fraternities, a new post. A native of Clarkesville, Georgia, and a graduate of the Darlington School in Rome, Ga. and Davidson College, the new adviser to the houses is a former president of Phi Gamma Delta.

In Vino Veritas

WOULD YOU BELIEVE wine in John Jay cafeteria?

The elegant old dining hall, since Monday, November 14, has had a student in dinner clothes serving a large glass of *vin du table* for a quarter to anyone who wishes it with his plastic tray of food. During the first few weeks,

the student diners have been buying the wine at the rate of four gallons nightly.

Up On the Sixth Floor

WE JUST LEARNED about an *in* place for the professorial crowd.

On the sixth floor of Butler Library is a stuffy haunt that is the special library of the Graduate School of Library Service. The specialty of the house is the *New York Times Book Review*, sitting in an open case *four days in advance of Sunday*.

It arrives on Wednesday. By Thursday afternoon it begins to look a bit ruffled. By Friday afternoon, it is smudged and dog-eared.

Occasionally, one can spot a professor in the reading room behind the early *Book Review* while another furtively hangs around, waiting for his shot at reading tomorrow's reviews today. "Oh, they wander in and glance at it," mused one librarian.





The Changing World of Catholic Education

IN 1956, the parents of a youngster received a letter notifying them that their son had been admitted to a leading Catholic high school in Philadelphia. The letter said, in part:

We should like to make clear the purpose of St. Joseph's. We are trying to . . . train boys for CATHOLIC colleges. . . . We believe that the present day teachings in the majority of secular institutions, based on chaotic philosophies, defeats the purpose of our existence. . . . To place [a boy] at the mercy of atheistic or agnostic professors at a time when his mental habits and spiritual values are just forming is unfair to him, and unnecessary, when one realizes the excellence of the Catholic colleges in the vicinity, and indeed, throughout the country.

Thousands of other Roman Catholic parents have received similar advice from Catholic school authorities. Numerous Eastern parochial schools have refused to permit the visit of admissions officers from secular colleges or to send recommendations — or even transcripts of grades in some cases — for students of theirs who applied to secular colleges. Colleges like Columbia, it was felt, were places where a boy's soul was put in jeopardy. In 1956, partially as a result of such practices, only one student in eight at Columbia College was a Roman Catholic.

In the past decade, the situation has changed radically. Fewer parochial schools still adhere to the philosophy of the need for Catholics to go to Catholic schools from kindergarten to Ph.D. Numerous valedictorians, budding scientists, and scholar-athletes from Catholic schools are suddenly applying to Columbia and other secular colleges. The number of Catholic students at the 2,700-man College has shot up to an estimated 20 per cent. (The College keeps no exact statistics on the religious affiliations of its students.)

More strikingly, the number of graduate students of Roman Catholic faith studying on Morningside has tripled in the past 10 years. Priests and members of the various religious orders now live in John Jay Hall — the Jesuits alone have 11 men in graduate study — and several nuns inhabit Johnson Hall. In the fall of 1962 a "Faculty Newman Association" was formed (an estimated 275 of 2,100 faculty and 1,000 of the 2,800 non-academic staff are Catholic); by the spring of 1963, several of them joined a "Columbia University New-

man Advisory Council" of administrators, students, and prominent alumni and persuaded Cardinal Spellman's office to allow daily Mass on campus in the University's non-sectarian St. Paul's Chapel. This December, Sunday Mass was held in St. Paul's for the first time in the College's history. Attendance is increasing at the campus Masses, where new forms including jazz hymns, the Father Rivers "African Mass," and student participation are being tried.

Reynolds Buono '67 and seven other undergraduates, unhappy with what they regarded as the "tea dance and communion breakfast" nature of the undergraduate Newman Club, in 1964 organized a Thomas Merton Society, named in honor of Trappist monk Merton '37, to discuss the burning intellectual and moral problems of the day.

Prominent figures in American Catholicism now address Catholic student groups at Columbia regularly on subjects from the new role of the layman to the relation between science and contemporary theology. A poetry reading by Brother Antoninus a few years ago brought a standing-room-only crowd of 1,200 to Earl Hall.

Thomas O'Dea, a leading sociologist of religion, was added to the faculty of the religion department and teaches a course in "The Structure of the Catholic Church Since Trent." It complements a course by Barry Ulanov '39, of the Barnard faculty, on "Catholic Thought Since Trent." A noted scholar, an ordained Catholic clergyman, has been considered for a top post in the University's philosophy department sometimes accused of being weighted toward Deweyite ideas and scientific naturalism.

Columbia is not unique. Around the country, Catholic students are entering secular institutions in increased numbers. And some of the Catholic institutions themselves are undergoing profound changes. Catholics, inclined toward defensiveness, separatism, and timidity in intellectual endeavors, are undergoing a shift.

Some University leaders, inclined to be skeptical of Catholic commitment to serious learning and truly open inquiry, are re-evaluating their notions. Anti-Catholicism, which someone once called "the anti-Semitism of the liberals," and which has existed in subtle forms in some pockets of Columbia University, has almost evaporated.

THE CHANGE is a result, according to some of the best analysts, of three recent developments within Catholicism: the shortage-of-intellectuals controversy, the Vatican Council, and the Americanization of Roman Catholicism in this country.

The first was kicked off by an article titled "American Catholicism and the Intellectual Life," in the Fall 1955 issue of *Thought*, a Catholic periodical. It has been called by several the single most important article in modern American Catholic life. Written by Monsignor John Tracy Ellis, then Professor of Church History at the Catholic University of America, the piece charged fellow American Catholics with a failure to live up to their tradition of Catholic learning.

The weakest aspect of the Church in this country lies in its failure to produce national leaders and to exercise commanding influence in intellectual circles, and this at a time when the number of Catholics in the United States is exceeded only by those of Brazil and Italy, and their material resources are incomparably superior to those of other branches of the Church. . . .

The chief blame, I firmly believe, lies with Catholics themselves. It lies in their frequently self-imposed ghetto mentality . . . and in their lack of industry and habits of work.

The courageous article touched off an explosive debate and rounds of self-



Msgr. John Tracy Ellis
The most important article in modern
Catholic intellectual life

appraisals, which were heightened in 1958 by a longer essay by Thomas O'Dea, *American Catholic Dilemma: An Inquiry into the Intellectual Life*, a skillful description of the attitudes and sociological reasons underlying Catholicism's failure to take a full part in the intellectual and cultural life of this country.

The second development was the spirit of *aggiornamento*, or updating, that was sanctioned by Pope John XXIII during his brief, amazing reign from 1958 to 1963, and by the 21st Vatican Council that met from October 11, 1962 to December 8, 1965. Both the warm openness of Pope John and the decrees of the Council—cautious and traditionally worded but liberating and outgoing toward other faiths—have caused many American Catholics to venture out a bit more and to confront directly the challenges of the contemporary, increasingly secular world. The finest reporter of the Council's business, the pseudonymous Xavier Rynne, has said, "Whatever the Church was in 1962 when the Council started, it is now something else too."

The third development was what Father Joseph Scheuer and Edward Wakin call "The De-Romanization of the American Catholic Church," in their new book of that title. It involves a sudden recognition by American Catholics that they have a style of their own to give to world-wide Catholicism—a style more adventurous, more democratic than that of the conservative, authoritarian, Roman-dominated Church. The discovery is symbolized by the meteoric rise of the American Jesuit scholar John Courtney Murray at the Vatican Council. Excluded as a participant from the first session of the Council because of his liberal views, Murray wound up writing the influential "Declaration on Religious Freedom" in the fourth session. (Murray received an honorary degree from Columbia in 1966.) Edward Rice '40, editor of the Catholic magazine *Jubilee*, says, "More and more people are beginning to think of the Americans as the great hope of the Church. We may see a return to variety, liturgical and monastic innovation, and national styles such as existed in the Church before Charlemagne forged the Holy Roman Empire in 800 A.D."

Aided by the knowledge that Amer-

ican Catholics have enormous financial power—the estimate is that the United States sends more money to Rome than the rest of the world combined—and conscious that Americans are influential in other areas of world endeavor, some U.S. Catholics have decided to ignore the old world decrees and habits and strike out on their own.

More and more American Catholics wink at the policies and practices of the Romanist Church. About 20 per cent of all Catholic marriages in the U.S. are technically invalid (by civil magistrates, remarriages, etc.). Probably 70 to 80 per cent of the American Catholics practice birth control. A declining percentage attend Catholic schools. In Kansas City, ground has been broken for a new \$400,000 church which for the first time in U.S. history will house a *joint* Protestant and Roman Catholic congregation. This September the National Federation of Catholic College Students and the National Newman Student Federation was united with the Protestant National Student Christian Federation to form the new 350,000-student University Christian Movement.

Over one-third of the priests, according to two recent polls, favor the end of celibacy—a practice established in the 12th century—and, according to an official in the National Council of Catholic Men, about 600 priests in the United States are *already* married. Partially in rebellion against the European practice of refusing to allow women an equal place in religious affairs, nearly 1,400 American nuns left their orders in 1965. Other nuns, in teaching orders, have almost daringly initiated some of the most imaginative changes in Catholic higher education—occasionally against the wishes of their bishop.

UNDERNEATH THESE THREE developments, there lie historical and sociological factors, less evident but more fundamental, that are causing powerful glacier-like shifts in the U.S. Roman Catholic community.

These are factors, incidentally, of which most Catholic episcopal authorities take almost no cognizance. Catholic leaders have resisted sociological analysis or statistics-keeping of a refined sort and they have, to an amazing extent, failed to note and respond to



Catholic undergraduate Reynold Buono '67
From the Newman Club, a Thomas Merton Society

the great historical changes of the 20th century. "The Church likes to pretend that it is unchanging, and wishfully tends to think of the world that way," a leading Catholic editor told us. Father Andrew Greeley and Robert McNamara, two of the few Catholic sociologists, admitted in conversation, "The sociological information about American Catholics is primitive," although both feel that the situation is slowly getting better. Msgr. George Casey of Boston has said, "Many priests continue to act as if nothing has happened in the last 50 years." The vice president of a Catholic college informed us, "Whenever a crisis arises, we usually appoint a committee and, like good Thomists, re-examine our purposes in a philosophical way."

The American Catholic educational system is unique in the history of the world, in the history of Catholicism. No organized religion has ever tried to establish a complete private system of education for its adherents from the most elementary instruction to the most advanced studies.

The Catholic Church in America invests an estimated 75 per cent of its finances (\$1.5 billion of \$2 billion) and 80 per cent of its man and woman power in education—to teach less than half of its young members. The situation prompted one New York Jesuit to quip, "Each Catholic diocese is a school system here and there associated with a church."

Catholic schools are now a formidable bloc in American education. About 5.7 million students are enrolled in 10,900 parochial elementary schools and 2,600 secondary schools. One out

of every seven students in the nation are in Catholic schools, a percentage twice as great as that 25 years ago. In addition, 304 Catholic colleges, universities, and junior colleges educate about 400,000 students, roughly 8 per cent of the total.

Curiously, while the part that Catholic schools play in American education has increased, it is actually losing ground in relation to the U.S. Catholic population. In the past decade, despite frenzied efforts to build new schools, the number of Catholic children in parochial schools has remained constant at 52 per cent; the number in secondary schools has dropped from 34 per cent to 31 per cent; the number in Catholic colleges has declined from 29 per cent to 24 per cent. By 1975, less than 15 per cent of all Catholic undergraduates are expected to be in Catholic colleges.

The curious condition is caused in large part by the fact that U.S. Catholics are one of the fast growing portions of the American population. In 1940 there were 24 million Catholics, or 18 per cent of the population; in 1965 they had increased to 44 million, or 23 per cent. In the past 25 years, the Catholics in America have almost doubled in number while the total U.S. population has increased only 33 per cent.

The Roman Catholic schools and colleges have long had a reputation of being academically inferior, and, though there are some outstanding exceptions, the reputation is probably deserved.

The elementary schools are often overcrowded; the pupil-teacher ratio

averages a high 45 to 1. In some Catholic primary schools it is not unusual for several classes to have 60 or 70 students per teacher. The facilities are frequently inadequate. The recent Notre Dame study of parochial schools found that 30 per cent of the Catholic primary schools had no library, and of those schools that did, "the library collections in many schools were very modest and there was little evidence of the utilization of loan collections and library service from local public libraries." Of the parochial elementary school teachers, lay and religious, less than half have a college degree. Nearly two-thirds of the primary school principals have full-time teaching duties, and 86 per cent of them have no clerical help whatever.

Catholic secondary schools are less crowded. In fact, they are often so small that they cannot offer a decent high school program. An amazing 43 per cent of the 2,800 Catholic high schools in the land have fewer than 38 students in the 12th grade. There, almost three-fourths of the teachers have finished college, but the facilities, particularly for science and library books, are frequently outdated or non-existent. With the exception of a few high schools, such as New York City's Jesuit-run, all-scholarship Regis High School, the graduates of Catholic secondary institutions seldom fare well in national scholarship contests, state science fairs, or other tests of student academic achievement.

As for the Catholic colleges, about 20 per cent are not even accredited. And a recent Danforth study found that another 20 per cent must be considered of "marginal" quality. Not one of them can be considered to be in the front rank of American higher education, although universities such as Fordham, St. Louis, Notre Dame, Georgetown, Marquette, and Boston College are trying hard to be, as are men's colleges such as New York's Manhattan, Minnesota's St. Thomas, and Rhode Island's Providence, and women's colleges such as New York's Manhattanville, California's Immaculate Heart, Washington D.C.'s Trinity, and Illinois' Mundelein. Nevertheless, even among these better institutions, there is not one really decent library for research (in 1964 Columbia had 3.5 million volumes while the largest

Catholic university collection, at St. Louis University, had 691,000 volumes), few of the top scholars or artists of our time, and relatively poor equipment and space for science. Only Georgetown and Fordham have Phi Beta Kappa chapters.

A good deal of the low quality of Catholic education is directly attributable to lack of money. In addition to the nearly \$1.5 billion the Church must scrape up to meet annual educational expenses, analysts figure that Catholics will require another \$1 billion between 1967 and 1970 for additional buildings, schools, and classrooms to handle the projected rise in Catholic school-age children. This figure does *not* include rises in faculty salaries, expansion of libraries and science instruction, or improved student-teacher ratios, and it assumes no increase in the percentage of Catholic youth in parochial institutions.

HOW DID American Catholics ever embark on such a unique and prodigious educational enterprise? Why do they continue on it?

In the early centuries of the Christian Church, when only a tiny proportion of the population was literate, formation of character and information of the mind was done by participation in the Mass, or other communal worship services. As literacy spread during the Renaissance, and more particularly after the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century, the Roman Catholic Church began to articulate the idea of "Christian formation" in *schools* in such articles as Canon Law 172: "From childhood all the faithful must be so educated . . . that religious and moral training takes the chief place," and the later Canon 1374: "Catholic children must not attend non-Catholic, neutral or mixed schools. . . ."

Religious teaching orders were formed, such as the Jesuits in 1540, new schools established in Europe, and the Catholic clergy monopolized the teaching of philosophy and theology. (Only in the past two years, when Marquette and Fordham have established programs for majoring in theology, have Catholic laymen been able to concentrate and earn doctorates in that field.)

Thus, when Catholic settlers came to America—they were very few and most were French—they frequently founded

elementary schools. The Official Catholic Directory reports that there were 70 of them established before 1770, although some states banned them. And in 1791 French-educated John Carroll, the first American bishop—his diocese included 35 priests and all of America east of the Mississippi except Florida—founded the first Catholic college, Georgetown. (It was actually a prep school, training boys 14 to 18, so that, as Bishop Carroll put it, they could, "proceed with advantage to the higher sciences" in the established colleges.)

In 1829 the first American Council of Bishops recommended more parochial schools and by 1840 U.S. Catholics had 200 primary and 59 secondary institutions. It should be recalled that in those years, religious groups were virtually the only sponsors of new schools.

In the 1840's, Horace Mann and others sparked the growth of *state-sponsored* and tax-supported public schools for all American youngsters. Because the United States population was 93% Protestant or non-religious at the time, the new public schools usually had a tone one part Protestant, one part Enlightenment secularism, and one part utilitarian, practical American. Devout Catholics obviously were uncomfortable in, if not repelled by, such schools. In 1852 the ruthless, authoritarian, Bishop John Hughes of New

Nuns in Van Am Quadrangle
The ladies are restless





A priest going to class
In John Jay Hall with the other students

York, went so far as to proclaim that public education in America was "Socialism, Red Republicanism, Deism, and Pantheism—anything, everything, but religionism and patriotism." He and other Catholic prelates, as the Irish immigration began in the 1850's, ministered to them in the urban ghettos, herded them into parochial schools, and strongly discouraged migration westward into the democratic, Protestant farmlands.

THEN, between 1860 and 1890, American Catholic education was brought to the crossroads. Three highly important developments occurred which rocked American Catholicism.

One was the growth of science, technology, and secularism among Americans. At the university level, Columbia's School of Mines was established in 1864, M.I.T. in 1869. Harvard chose its first non-clergyman as president in 1869, scientist Charles Eliot; and Yale its first layman, economist Arthur Twining in 1899.

Another was the discovery by Americans of the importance of good education. The number of pupils in public schools in those 30 years rose from 5 million to 12.7 million. College enrollments tripled. Numerous state universities, all secular, were established; and

Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Yale, Wisconsin, Harvard, Michigan, and Columbia became great universities. By the 1920's, every state had passed a law requiring all children up to the age of 16 to go to school full-time.

Coupled with these two developments came the impact of millions of European Catholics immigrating to the United States. The Catholic population in America in 1860 was 3.1 million; 30 years later it stood at 8.9 million. The majority was Irish, but there were also numerous Germans, Poles, Italians, and other Eastern and Southern Europeans.

The developments led to an enormous debate within the American church in the 1880's and 1890's. Should American Catholics become an integral part of American life and institutions or should they remain a group apart, separate and aloof—in the nation but not of the nation? Bishop John Ireland of St. Paul, aided by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, the Paulists, and Bishop Keene, later the first rector of Catholic University, took the former view. Most bishops, the Jesuits, and many of the new German-American immigrants, as well as Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903), took the latter view.

In 1884 the Third Plenary Council of American bishops gathered in a

meeting that became the most important one in American history for U.S. Catholic education. The separatists won hands down, with the help of an encyclical letter from the Pope in that year urging education in Catholic schools as a matter of "divine and natural law." The Council voted that: all priests were to construct parochial schools next to their churches within two years or be subject to removal; all parishioners were to support these schools financially or be liable to "spiritual punishment;" and all Catholic parents were directed to send their children to such schools. (The Council almost succeeded in voting that parents whose children did not attend Catholic schools would be excluded from the sacraments.)

These Council decrees were followed by a letter from Pope Leo XIII in 1895 forbidding Catholic participation in interfaith meetings, the removal in 1896 of the highly intelligent Bishop Keene as rector of the seven-year old Catholic University in Washington, D.C., another letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons condemning those who thought that "a certain liberty ought to be introduced into the Church," and an encyclical in 1907 from Pope Leo's successor, Pius X, condemning all "Modernism."

The "Americanist Controversy" (or, to conservatives, the "Americanist Heresy") set the pattern of American Catholic growth—cautious, defensive, unchanging, non-intellectual, and separatist—until Pope John XXIII. When Pope John's tenure began in 1958, American Catholics were still founding separate organizations. To such bodies as the Catholic War Veterans, the Catholic Youth Organization, Catholic Boy Scouts, the American Catholic Historical Association, Catholic fraternities, and the Guild of Catholic Lawyers, were added such new groups as the Catholic Accountants Guild (1947), the Catholic Aviation League (1949), the Druggist Guild of St. James (1950), the Guild of Catholic Psychiatrists (1950), the National Catholic Camping Association (1951), and the Catholic Fine Arts Association (1955). And, of course, the Church desperately sought to provide separate parochial schools for every Catholic youth.

Between the turn of the century and the new movement of the late 1950's,



Vice President Meng of Fordham in Columbia's Philosophy Hall

Parochial primary schools should go, Catholic colleges should be decreased, and secondary schools and adult education improved

there was a good deal of grumbling among some U.S. Catholics about this separatism. In the 1920's, when the United States had a cultural renaissance, several Catholics noted the conspicuous absence of Catholics in the leadership in the nation's intellectual or cultural life, and in *Who's Who*. Columbia professor and leading Catholic layman Carlton J. H. Hayes '04, said in 1922, "The greatest need among Catholics . . . is of intellectual leaders." *Commonweal* was founded in that decade, and numerous new Catholic colleges were started. But for the most part the American Church continued on its turn-of-the-century path, increas-

ingly under the hegemony of the devout but ultra-conservative and unin-
tellectual Cardinal Spellman of New York.

WHEN THE ELLIS and O'Dea essays and Pope John's new approach broke in the 1950's, it was like a match being thrown into a desert-dry pile of wood shavings. While the Church was standing still, American Catholic laymen were undergoing profound changes.

For one thing, Catholics were no longer a tiny minority in a fundamentally alien Protestant land. They were one-fifth of America and, in most

parts, fully accepted as democratic citizens who adhered to one of the three major faiths of the nation. Ethnic distinctions within American Catholicism had melted down almost completely and the amazing domination of the American hierarchy by the Irish seemed more and more a peculiar holdover from another century. (For example, 16 of the 18 bishops in New York are Irish.) Also, the increasing secularism of the modern world—the tendency of men to look *horizontally* to themselves and their fellow men for light and love and not *vertically* to God, who in theory communicates mainly with the Papacy—had pervaded the thinking of many Catholic laymen.

Most important of all, American Catholics had undergone a profound change in social class and educational level. Whereas in 1940 over 65 per cent of them were still economically lower class, according to one study, the situation now is that at least half would have to be classified as middle or upper class. They are no longer ragged armies of immigrants and laborers that need the protection, assistance, and comfort of the Church, but relatively independent, educated, fairly successful parishioners who frequently feel guilty because they suspect that they are patronizing their rather narrow, untraveled, unsophisticated, poor clergy. Daniel P. Moynihan wrote in *Commonweal* (July 1, 1966):

In some 15 years of listening seriously I do not believe that I have more than once or twice heard an interesting idea delivered from the pulpit of an American Catholic Church. This has occurred during a period in which Catholic periodicals, universities, and intellectuals have poured forth ideas. . . . I have never heard a note of contemporary music in an American Catholic Church. . . . I have never seen a painting in an American Catholic Church that dares aspire to modernity. . . . Protest is in order. . . . As we respect the authority of the ancient Church, let us ask that the authorities in the Church respect the validity of contemporary measures of taste and intelligence.

Many of those Columbia College students who attend services at nearby Notre Dame on Morningside Drive find them, as one senior put it, "excruciating."

As for education, the relationship has almost completely reversed itself. Until recently, the clergy were the educated elite among American Catholics;

the parishioners were largely an uneducated mass. Since World War II, partly as a result of the social class shift and partly because of the success of some Catholic schools, Catholics have been going to college at a rate almost as high as the national average, 25 per cent. As Father Andrew Greeley and Dr. Peter Rossi have discovered, they are also going on to graduate and professional schools in vastly increased numbers.

This has happened while most seminary education has scarcely changed from that of nearly a century ago when Bishop Spalding of Peoria said, "The ecclesiastical seminary is not a school of intellectual culture. . . . Its methods are not such as one would choose to open the mind, to give it breadth, flexibility, strength, refinement, and grace." Father Strang, the Catholic chaplain at the University of Buffalo, said to us, "I have to counsel students, but I have had no training in psychology or psychiatry. I have to run the Newman house, but I have never had a course in economics or bookkeeping. I am asked to discuss political, artistic, and even scientific questions, but have had no good introduction to modern politics, contemporary art, music, or popular culture, and am barely literate about modern sciences and technology. I know a lot of theology and philosophy, but most of today's religious questions are ethical ones."

Not much has changed since Cardinal Cushing of Boston told a 1947 C.I.O. convention: "In all the American hierarchy . . . there is not known to me one Bishop, Archbishop, or Cardinal whose father or mother was a college graduate." In 1958 sociology professor John Donovan of Boston College found that actually five per cent of the parents of the 133 prelates had gone to college, but 65 per cent of the parents had not attended high school. As for the bishops themselves, they have mostly been educated entirely in Catholic institutions: parochial school, seminary, and advanced work at Catholic universities such as Rome, France's Louvain, or Catholic University in Washington, D.C. (The academic vice president of one Catholic college, a clergyman, told us, "Rome and Catholic U. can hardly be called universities. Louvain is the only decent Catholic university outside the United States, but it is not superior to Fordham, Notre Dame, or George-

town.") One-third of all bishops in the U.S. are over 70 years old.

Thus, there is the possibility of there developing a mass of educated Catholic laymen led by a devout but relatively uneducated clergy.

This has resulted in new demands for reforms, greater participation in church affairs by laymen, and a massive restlessness among many of the younger clergy, who deeply desire to improve matters and receive a first-rate education. It has also brought into being an array of new lay Catholic publications: books such as Daniel Callahan's *The Mind of the Catholic Layman*, Robert Hoyt's *National Catholic Reporter*, the first honest Catholic newspaper, and Ed Rice's *Jubilee*, a fine picture magazine. (Of the 600 U.S. Catholic publications only five are not controlled by the Church: *Commonweal*, *The Critic*, *Cross Currents*, *Jubilee*, and *The National Catholic Reporter*).

Frank Kelly of Canisius College described the new relation of clergy to laymen this way:

The attitude of Roman Catholic laymen toward their priests is changing fast. When I grew up 40 years ago priests were in a separate class—socially, spiritually. They were venerated, blindly obeyed, above criticism. Now many of them are treated as ordinary persons with a rather narrow, specialized training. Among the highly educated Catholics, the priests and bishops are more and more patronized, criticized, or even ridiculed. For the first time in America's history we are witnessing the rise of anti-clericalism among Catholic laymen, such as has existed in France and Italy.

FOR AN INCREASING NUMBER of American Catholics, including numerous clergymen, the time has come to do three things: radically alter the commitment to Catholic schools and colleges, modernize the training of the clergy, and re-structure the organization of American Catholicism.

Most of the leaders in Catholic education and intellectual laymen we talked with thought that the Church ought to abandon the parochial school system, in whole or part. Some thought that the Church ought to give up the idea entirely, except for some private schools. Many thought that the Church ought to concentrate either on elementary schools ("You have to inculcate a religious outlook when people are young. Besides there are lots of semi-

educated clerics who can do well teaching at this level, but not beyond. Also, primary schools cost less to run," said one Catholic college professor) or on secondary schools. Fordham vice president Dr. John Meng, for example, said to a Columbia audience this October:

Secondary schools should be the heart of Catholic education. Between 12 and 18 a person begins to question seriously, to think for himself, to shape his own life. This is the time to imbue the finest religious and moral principles and practices. Below the seventh grade, Catholic schools should be abandoned. Our public primary schools are no longer Protestant.

That many other Catholic clerics and numerous laymen do not agree with the informed leaders is evidenced by the ferocious reaction against Mary Perkins Ryan when she suggested in 1962 in her book *Are Parochial Schools the Answer?*² that the Church slowly get out of the school business. Many Catholic parents, particularly in the middle class, want to keep the parochial schools, not primarily for religious or academic reasons, as the Notre Dame study found out, but chiefly for the "training of children in honesty, truthfulness, and morality." (Numerous parochial schools still have considerable regimentation, require ties and jackets every day for class, and do not allow naked forms in art class or sexual reproduction information in biology classes.)

Churchmen point out that the Greeley-Rossi book, *The Education of Catholic Americans*, shows that the parochial schools have been most successful in reinforcing ritual observance—only 53 per cent of the Catholic pupils believed that "love of neighbor is more important than not eating meat on Friday." They are thus a great support to Church strength and attendance. (Greeley, a Jesuit, is one of the few well-known Catholic scholars who supports "continued growth" of the parochial schools. Unfortunately, he is regarded as a rather supercilious person who is given to ridiculing critics of the Church; one colleague called him in print "the Catholic Church's company sociologist.") Some other clerics say that federal aid to parochial schools is just a matter of time in the United States, so that the obstacle of financial difficulties will be overcome.

Self-styled realists remind these parochial school advocates that fewer young Catholics are going to the paro-

"The greatest stumbling block, admit most of the Catholics who desire educational reform, is the organization of the Church in America."

chial schools each year anyway, and that the schools, in their valiant effort to raise standards, are becoming *less* religious—the ratio of religious to lay teachers dropped from 13 to 1 to 2 to 1 in the elementary schools between 1950 and 1964 and from 6 to 1 to 2.5 to 1 in the high schools. The added costs of higher quality and more laymen are getting prohibitive, they say, and large-scale state support of private schools is not very likely.

At the Catholic colleges and universities the lay professors have increased from half of the 16,000 faculty members in 1950 to nearly two-thirds of the 27,000 faculty members in 1964. At some universities, such as St. Louis, the proportion of laymen on the faculty is 85 per cent. At some colleges 10 per cent of the faculty is not even Catholic. (The disastrous crisis at St. John's University in Brooklyn a year ago was directly linked to the fact that at St. John's laymen comprise over 90 per cent of the faculty, half of them hired in the past five years.) At the college and university level the case for the continuance of so many Catholic institutions is even weaker, according to many leading Catholic observers.

Catholic colleges are unusual in that they come and go. They have a high mortality rate of 70 per cent. Of the 147 new colleges founded between 1850 and 1900, only 45 still stand. One-fourth of all the existing Catholic institutions have been founded since 1940. Unlike the parochial schools and contrary to common belief, they receive almost no support from the bishops and are financed as private institutions and run by religious orders, such as the Jesuits (who train one-third of all students on Catholic campuses at 28 institutions), the Holy Cross fathers (who run Notre Dame), the Dominicans, the Benedictines, and the Nuns of the Sacred Heart of Mary. Here is a breakdown of the ownership and manage-

ment of Catholic education institutions:

ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY		COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY	
	%		%		%
Parish	88	Parish	38	Private	94
Private	5	Private	37	Diocesan	5
Diocesan	4	Diocesan	17	Parish	0
Other	3	Other	8	Other	1

Father Thomas Healy, vice president of Fordham, says, "We Catholics are going to have to concentrate our limited resources and provide higher education of a better quality. We probably should find a way to close out our small, weak colleges and reduce the total number from 250 to 50 or so. And we possibly should reduce our universities from 38 to 5 or 6." Father Paul Reinert, president of St. Louis University, agrees generally, but he is less specific about the cutback, and he feels that there may actually be room for more Catholic colleges at the junior college level.

Why keep the Catholic colleges and universities at all? Father Charles Donovan, the academic vice president of Boston College, offers five reasons:

1. To provide the same education one would get in any good college, while making possible formal courses in theology and Church history and out-of-class worship ceremonies.
2. To keep alive the quest for and discussion of personal and social values, which in the increasingly secular and scientific world tends to get dropped out of college education.
3. To continue intellectual inquiry in those realms of reality that modern scholarship, which wears blinders and cuts off investigations not objectively verifiable, tends to ignore, especially the metaphysical.
4. To keep vital the pluralism of American culture and help resist the homogenization of contemporary mass society.
5. To do the thinking of the Church, to be places where the sociology, theology, and movement of the Church get thrashed out openly, fully, rationally, and sympathetically.

One other point that many Catholic knowledgeable mention. To cut back on the parochial schools and the Catholic colleges would free thousands of clerics for other duties, such as Newman work at the secular campuses, where 85 per cent of the Catholic college students will be by 1970, or social action. It will also help relieve the growing shortage of clergy. While the Catholic population rose by 42 per cent in the decade 1954-64, the number of priests increased by only 22 per cent.

The Vatican Council has recognized the need to reform seminary training. Most of the younger clergy we spoke to want seminaries to move from their predominantly remote, rural settings and become attached to, or near, good universities. They also want them to be in the major cities, not, as one senior priest-professor said, "near the birds and the bees but far from books, culture, social problems, and God's people." For example, the leading Jesuit seminary of Woodstock, located in rural Maryland, is dickering to move to Georgetown, Yale, or Fordham (and thus near Columbia).

The greatest stumbling block, admit most of the Catholics who desire educational reform, is the organization of the Church in America. Put simply, there is no way whatever of effecting a *national* program of educational reform within Catholicism.

N.Y.U.'s management expert Peter Drucker has observed that the Catholic Church is the "flattest organization structure we know; there are only three levels of 'line authority,' parish priest, bishop, and Pope." And sociologist Andrew Greeley has admitted in *America* that there are now "no institutional channels by which bishop, clergy, and people can talk among themselves."

The parish priests descend from the Church's four-century adoption of tribal forms of rule; a priest was similar

to a Gothic chieftain. The Roman Catholic bishops, all 2,500 of them in the world today, are descended in authority from the 12 apostles of Jesus. The Pope was merely the bishop of Rome at first, but especially since the 19th century has taken on some of the infallibility and personal communication with God that Jesus had.

A crucial fact for American Catholic education is that theoretically each bishop is *directly responsible to Rome*. The Church, in effect, recognizes, in feudal fashion still, no national boundaries.

Also, each of America's 125 religious orders are responsible—though the authority lines are less clear-cut—to Rome. Thus, in a strict sense, only the Pope can determine the policies and practices of Catholicism in each country.

In actuality, of course, the bishops of each nation and the Abbots or Mother-Generals of the orders informally shape national programs. In the United States this has been done through the bishops' peculiarly named organ, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, which just changed its name to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The National Conference, though it maintains a permanent staff in Washington, has been only a loose federation, occasionally taking united stands against smut or birth control but little else. So within each diocese and within each order there is rather strict obedience, but among the dioceses and orders there is considerable confusion, contradiction, and chaos. Daniel Callahan, associate editor of *Commonweal*, put it this way: "Outsiders are always referring fallaciously to the American Catholic 'hierarchy.' I wish to God we had one!"

This November the National Conference did decide to elect a president, vice president, and 40-man administrative board with seven departments—education, social action, youth, press, legal, immigration, and lay organization. So there are signs that greater national policy-making may be forthcoming.

There is a National Catholic Education Association, or NCEA, but according to Brother Gregory, president of New York's Manhattan College and former president of the college division of the NCEA, the organization has little money, almost no central staff, pitifully weak statistics and data, and almost no power.

Without a national organ, it seems impossible to effect any kind of comprehensive reform of American Catholic education. Father Joseph Scheuer and Edward Wakin say in their book,

Catholicism in America does not have one shape or form, and that is why the Roman style of the American church has become—over time and distance—dinosaurlike. Huge, impressive, even frightening to outsiders, up close this Roman structure is threatened with evolutionary extinction, unless it adjusts to the new and furiously changing American environment.

Dr. John Meng of Fordham believes the American Church "must" find a way to act intelligently about its educational operations. He also believes it *will* find a way. "The sheer inability to meet the crushing financial cost of our present operation will compel a reassessment," he says. "Look at it this way. Can we finance the present notion of every Catholic child in a Catholic school? Only by sacrificing the *quality* of our schools. But quality schools are something more Catholics, clerics and laymen now definitely will not do without. Therefore, the question boils down to this: Which *portions* of Roman Catholic education do we want to keep?"

Backing up Dr. Meng is Archbishop Paul Hallinan of Atlanta, who believes that the time has come for another plenary council. In the Winter 1964 issue of *Continuum* he, appearing along with nine bishops and church historians, reminded his fellow prelates that canon law states that plenary, or law-making, councils are to be held "when-ever the necessity arises." None has been held in America since 1884, when the parochial school system was established! "It is scarcely tenable," he

wrote, "that no 'necessity' has occurred since 1884. Yet the law-making power of our national hierarchy has been held in abeyance for 80 years." He proposed a U.S. plenary council every 20 years and hinted that one ought to be held very soon.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY is located in "the pre-eminent Catholic city of the nation." About 2 million of its 7.8 million citizens adhere to the Roman Catholic faith. There are 440 primary and secondary schools among the 403 parishes of the diocese and 20 colleges, which enroll 37 per cent of New York's students. It is the state's second biggest system, topped only by New York City's own huge public school system.

One reason it is so large is that since 1838 when Irish-born John Hughes became Bishop of New York, the diocese has historically been among the most conservative and separatist in the United States. The separatism contributes in no small way, numerous Catholics interested in social problems say, to the quasi-segregated nature of parts of the New York public school system since it draws off a substantial portion of the white population. And New York's separatism has long worked to discourage many of New York's finest Catholic students from attending places like Columbia College. Nevertheless, when the Columbia University students moved from downtown to Morningside Heights in 1897, a hardy band of Catholics were among them.

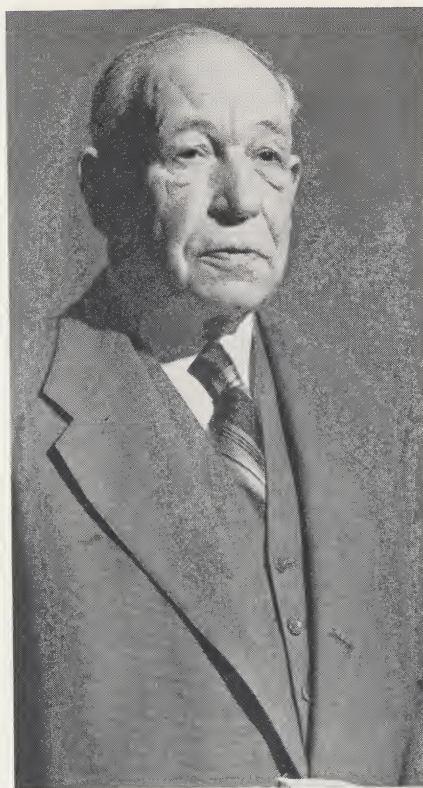
Columbia's Catholic Club, the oldest in the city, was begun by Thomas Lester Hurley '04 in 1902, nine years after the first Newman Club was started at the University of Pennsylvania. The Club's principal guest in the early days was a Jesuit, Father Clifford, a member of the Columbia faculty from 1904 to 1920. The Club members worshipped together in Corpus Christi Church on 121st Street, built in 1906. By 1916, led by Frank Demuth '14, they had formed a "Federation of Catholic Clubs" with the seven other similar groups at other New York college cam-

"Outsiders are always referring fallaciously to the 'American Catholic hierarchy.' I wish to God we had one!"

puses, and were having events such as a posh communion breakfast at Delmonico's and dances in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza.

Then, on Commencement Day, 1920, Columbia history professor Carlton Hayes '04, already a well-known Catholic layman, was asked to escort New York's Cardinal Hayes and Cardinal Mercier, who was receiving an honorary degree from Columbia, around the campus. At a reception at President Butler's house on Morningside Drive, Professor Hayes suggested to Cardinal Hayes that he appoint a Catholic chaplain at Columbia. Later that year the Cardinal appointed a Paulist Father, Henry Riley, and supplied funds to buy a brownstone house at 635 West 115th Street.

Four years later Father Riley was replaced by a gentlemanly Southerner, Elliot Ross, who was also an author and a scholar who taught a course at Teachers College. But the Paulists had a policy of changing their men around every four years, so in 1928, when Father Ross was preparing to leave, Professor Hayes called on Cardinal Hayes again to suggest that "a secular priest not subject to an order" be chosen for Columbia's next chaplain. Since Columbia in the same year had invited leaders of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths to designate unsalaried assistants to Chaplain Raymond Knox, Cardinal Hayes did choose



Carlton J. H. Hayes '04

Conversations of consequence

a 35-year-old diocesan priest as Ross' successor.

The priest was the Reverend George Barry Ford, who was to stay at Columbia for 28 years and become its most famous and one of its most beloved

religious counselors until Episcopalian James Pike became University chaplain.

In 1929, there were about 2,000 Catholic students at Columbia University, including 376 of the College's 1,800 men. Within a few years the Paulist-run brownstone on 115th Street, Newman Hall, was sold. Father Ford was named pastor of Corpus Christi Church, which, with the help of an alumni committee headed by Joseph Grace '94, he rebuilt and added a meeting room for students. The office of the Catholic counselor was moved into Earl Hall alongside that of the other religious counselors. (Outside the Catholic office was a picture of Martin Luther. Fr. Ford says, "We exchanged scowls at the beginning but we both gradually warmed up.") And Fr. Ford instituted one of the most vigorous Catholic discussion programs in the nation. Monthly talks and arguments in the Corpus Christi auditorium on such topics as birth control, communism, the Spanish Civil War, labor unions, Mussolini's fascism, poverty in America, Nazi persecution of the Jews, and Catholic education attracted over 1,000 students, of all faiths.

Fr. Ford, an exceedingly urbane, understanding, witty, and compassionate man, encouraged learning, integrity, and powerful searching for values among thousands of College men. He counseled over 1,200 students annually. The word among students—of all faiths



Government professor Herbert Deane '42 speaking on St. Augustine to the Undergraduate Newman Club

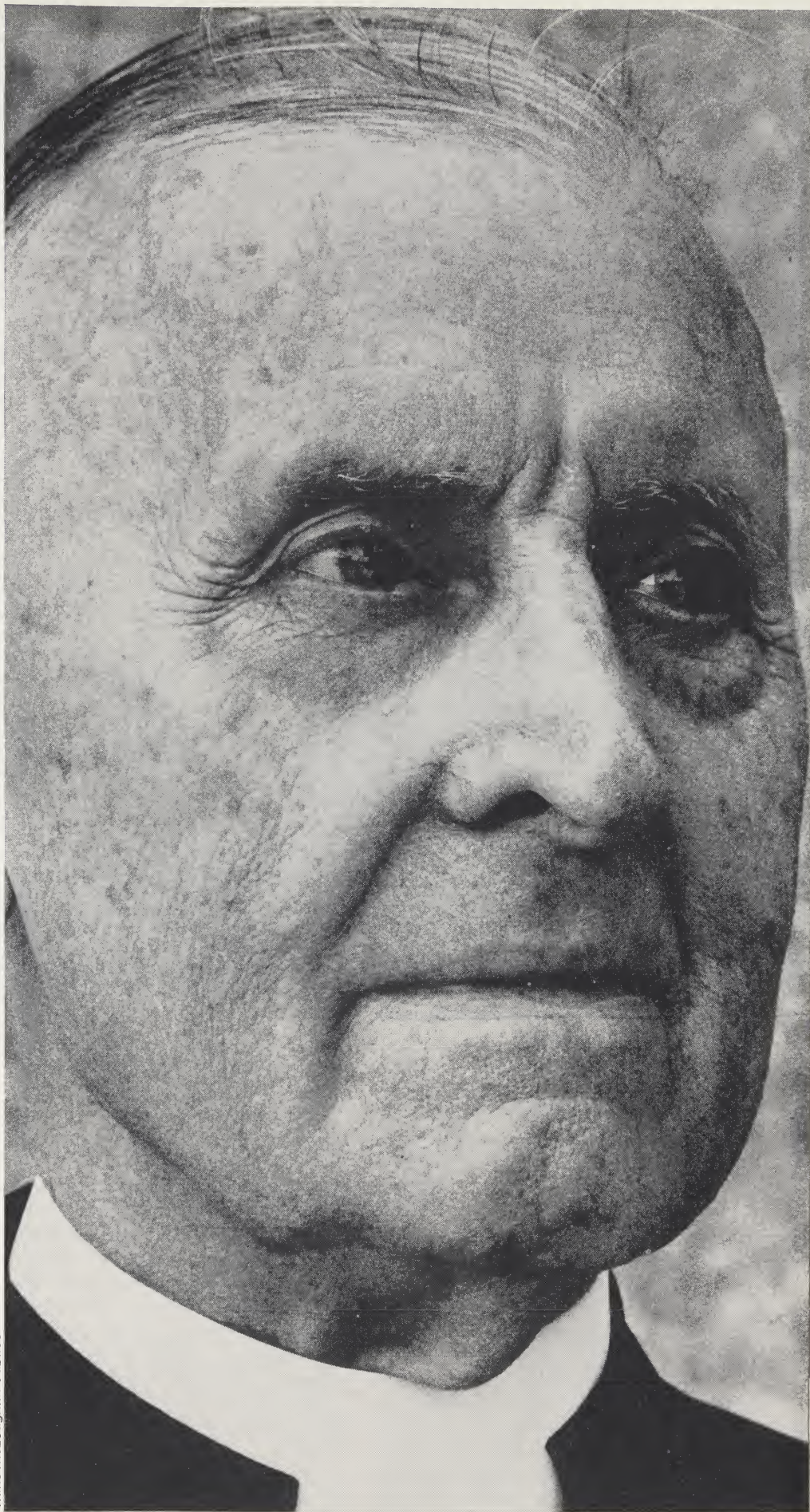
Ethics are in, theology and ritual are out

—was, “If you’re in trouble see Fr. Ford.” Without ever proselytizing directly, his example brought dozens of converts, including some famous ones like Thomas Merton.

Then in 1945, in Fr. Ford’s absence, Father Scully (later Bishop of Albany) innocently told a *New York Times* reporter about the exciting, controversial monthly discussions at Corpus Christi, and the reporter wrote a story about Columbia’s Catholic program. When Cardinal Spellman’s office read about it in the next day’s newspaper, the officials became angry. The chancery felt that a Newman priest’s role was to nourish and solidify his flock on campus, not arouse it, disturb it, or cause it to question profoundly. (The *Newman Chaplain’s Manual*, 1964, says on page 65, “The main work of the chaplain will be to say his prayers, offer his Mass well, answer his mail and phone calls conscientiously, see all students that want to be seen, and know as many students, faculty, staff administration people in the community that he can know on a cheerful and friendly basis.”) Fr. Ford was replaced the next term.

He continued to act as pastor of Corpus Christi Church, which he made the most advanced liturgical center in the nation, until 1958. Today, the 72-year-old Ford, living alone in a small apartment in Manhattan, continues to be highly active in interfaith, civil rights, social work, and fund-raising activities.

His replacement was Father John K. Daly, a more scholarly man who stuck closer to scholastic philosophy and communal worship. Robert Hanning ’58, assistant professor of English at the College and former president of Columbia’s Newman Club and recipient of the Catholic Student of the Year Award, recalls, “In the mid-fifties we were clubby. We were proud of our beer parties and picnics and of our occasional attempts to improve the level of Catholic cultural and intellectual life on the campus.” Of Fr. Daly, Hanning says, “Actually, he was cut from the same cloth as Fr. Ford. He was also nervously alive, cheerful, and deeply concerned. Quietly, he lobbied with the chancery to allow Mass on campus and other reforms.” The mood of the period is exemplified in a song, written and used by the College’s Catholic students:



Mike McLoughlin-Jubilee

Fr. George Barry Ford

For 28 years, counsel, exploration, and wit to the students

Joyfully, gaily, we follow Father Daly
As he foils Beelzebub.
We're liberal, rational. Our influence is
national . . .
Social, religious, our talent is prodigious . . .
We will fight for innovation and against
discrimination.
Give the working girl a chance to be a
priest!

Unhappily, Fr. Daly wrote a favorable review of Lionel Trilling's book *Freud and the Crisis of Culture* in the March 9, 1956 issue of *Commonweal*. In a few months Cardinal Spellman's office transferred him to Blessed Sacrament Church in New Rochelle.

The priest who succeeded Fr. Daly in September 1956, the Right Reverend Monsignor James Rea, is a bright, cautious, ex-professor of scholastic theology. He speaks softly and is very attentive. Msgr. Rea feels that, "The clubbiness of Newman life is out. The students seem more serious, less organization-minded. We now have *associations*, and the emphasis is more intellectual—from talks about St. Augustine's view of man to the future of Catholic education." He has built up the library in the Catholic counselor's office and, a former chairman of the committee that set up the Newman Foundation, he has established fairly good non-credit courses for interested Catholic students at the College in church history, theology, and liturgy. He has written in an article that Newman work "can justify itself *only* as an intellectual apostolate."

Though he admits that, "Today's students are passionately interested in moral problems rather than intellectual-religious problems," he has shied away from controversial ethical issues. For example, he failed to show up for a packed-house discussion in the Barnard gymnasium of Cardinal Spellman's condemnation of Rolf Hochhuth's play *The Deputy* a few years ago.

Everyone agrees that Msgr. Rea is overworked. University Chaplain John Cannon says, "There should be three or four clergymen in Jim's office. It's absurd to think that he can handle even the routine pastoral work." Msgr. Rea estimates that he holds about 2,000 counseling sessions with over 800 students a year. But the American Church has refused to back the Newman movement, even though over 7 out of 10 Catholic undergraduates are now on

secular campuses. At those campuses that have a Catholic chaplain, the average ratio is one priest for every 3,100 Catholics.

Few people at Columbia agree with Msgr. Rea, however, that, "A separate Newman House is essential for an adequate program for Columbia's Catholics." (The Catholic chaplain at N.Y.U. says that his new Newman Center, built largely with funds from a Columbia alumnus, is a heavy cross on his back.) Engineering professor Edward Leonard, a leader in the influential Faculty Newman Association, founded in 1962, has grave doubts about the value of pulling Catholics off campus to a townhouse nearby, especially now that Cardinal Spellman's office has allowed Mass to be said in the University's St. Paul's Chapel. He and Chaplain John Cannon do agree that the physical facilities in Earl Hall are severely cramped and inadequate and believe that a new interfaith building should be built at Columbia soon.

Perhaps the most thrilling prospect to numerous well-educated Catholics, including many at Columbia, is the one of having small Catholic colleges as part of the major universities in the United States, such as Jesuit-run Campion Hall at England's Oxford University or St. Michael's College at Toronto University. Thus, a college like Manhattan or Holy Cross, say, would be attached to a university like Columbia, keeping its independent status but being an integral part of the life at the university—exactly as Barnard does. This will actually be tried for the first time in American history in 1969 or 1970 when the lively, progressive small women's college in Los Angeles, Immaculate Heart, joins the private, secular complex of colleges at Claremont.

As one College undergraduate said, "This idea would allow the Church to get out of higher education in part. It would allow Catholics to have a somewhat separate existence. It would add additional variety to the life of the University. It would bring scholarly clergymen like John Courtney Murray to the Columbia faculty and great secular scholars to the Catholic college. It . . . it . . . it would be just great."

Not everyone is as enthusiastic about the scheme as the Columbia junior, but many persons in educational leadership are coming to think of it as a distinct possibility, especially now that

there is a growing body of first-rate American Catholic scholars coming into existence.

VICE PRESIDENT Paul Thomson '37 of Dominican-run Providence College is convinced that "This is the most exciting time to be connected with American Catholic education. You get the feeling that we're at some great threshold."

Lay reactions are more mixed. There are the traditional stand-patters, the docile cynicism of the students at St. John's University, and the despondency of the official in the National Council for Catholic Men, who told us, "The Catholic Church is the most planless, data-less, out-of-touch, poorly run, large organization in the world. In America it is ruled largely by stodgy, non-intellectual, Irish septuagenarians who accept new ideas the way pacifists accept atom bomb tests. We're doomed to stumble ineffectually through history until we become quaintly archaic like the whooping crane." And there is the fatalistic "realism" of Fr. Andrew Greeley: "A system which involves one out of every seven school children in our republic does not go out of business, either all at once or gradually. Being for or against such a system . . . is like being for or against the Rocky Mountains: it is great fun but it does not notably alter reality."

Others—and they are growing rapidly in number—think it absurd to put man-made institutions in the same category as geological formations. *Jubilee* editor Edward Rice says:

There's a lot happening, and more that will happen. The very disorder of the Church allows for much experimentation and variety. Some of the American orders, through Catholic charities, for example, are quietly revolutionizing parts of the world with nutrition aid, hospitals, tractor repairs. It's a private Peace Corps!

Catholic education? Already the dioceses in Cincinnati and St. Louis are phasing out the lower grades of the primary schools. And Sister Jacqueline Grennan has just been granted permission to convert Webster College in Missouri into a secular institution. It will change more. So will the position on birth control. Remember the Church's strictures on usury and the crossbow?

The Church likes to move slowly and gracefully, like an elephant. I just hope that the modern world of racing hounds doesn't destroy the giant, grey beast. It has a life-and-death message for us.



The Brave New World of Roman Catholicism

Notre Dame Chapel on Morningside Drive

by Thomas F. O'Dea

*A leading sociologist of religion contends that the Church is going through
one of the greatest upheavals in its history, but one which
may not have the results that are expected*

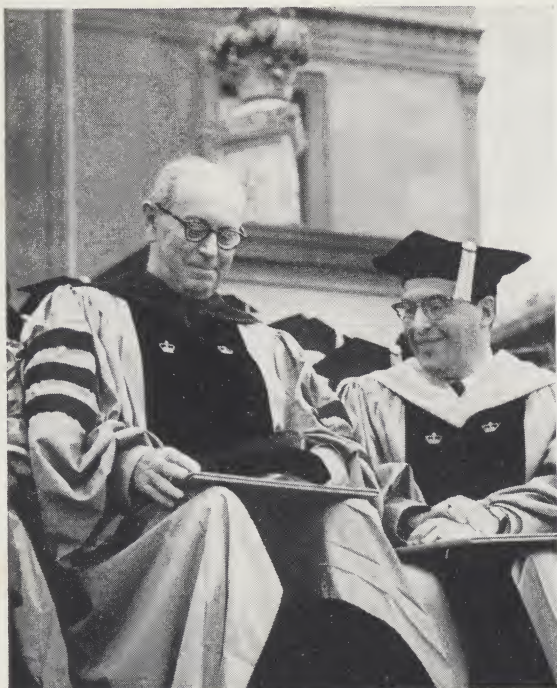
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is undergoing a profound crisis. In significant respects the Church is now experiencing the most important transition since the reformulation of Catholic thought by St. Thomas Aquinas in the 13th century.

The figure of Pope John XXIII and the drama of the Vatican Council have impressed Catholics and non-Catholics

alike with the changes taking place in the Church. But the exact nature of the change, is, I suspect scarcely understood by many, including some of the authorities in that venerable religious institution itself.

What is happening is that many Catholics in positions of leadership and influence are recognizing that the world today is qualitatively so different

from that of past ages that the Church can no longer work effectively with its present forms, ideas, and practices, most of which are derived from the 16th century and before. The contemporary world—industrialized, secularized, and unified by rapid communications and transportation—requires that the Church adopt a new posture toward the world or face the possibil-



Jesuit scholar John Courtney Murray receiving a Columbia honorary degree, 1966
The intellectuals are both a threat and more necessary than ever

ity of increasing irrelevance. For the past four centuries the Roman Catholic community has turned its back on much of the modern world. In doing so it has become increasingly defensive. Now this withdrawal from, and hostility toward, modernity is being replaced with a frank and bold confrontation of the realities of modern history.

This is the nature of the watershed: the Church is exploring new forms, techniques, and ideas which it hopes will enable it to meet successfully the challenge of the contemporary world. What appears to be involved is nothing less than a genuine change in attitude toward the very aspects of modern life which the Church has long seen as most threatening.

THREE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENTS, in particular, have made it necessary for the Church to change its course.

One is the secularization of modern culture. There has been a gradual, cumulative, and marked diminution of the sacred in modern life. More and more people in Western societies, including numerous Roman Catholics, understand human behavior and interpret current events without the suggestion of divine causation and without reference to religious values. Indeed, one offshoot of Western secularization is Communism, which not only represents secularization but harbors a mili-

tant hostility to all supernatural religion.

A second development is the communications revolution. At the present time radio, cheap newspapers, television, magazines, motion pictures, and inexpensive books and pamphlets flood the world and wipe out an earlier provincialism. These new media doom traditional societies to extinction and pose a serious threat to parochial outlooks and tribal religions.

Third, there is the rise of non-Western peoples to important influence in the political and cultural life of the world. These peoples, who constitute the great majority of the world's population, present new and alien ideas, points of view, and religious attitudes. Their dramatic appearance upon the stage of world history appears to many to make Catholicism look like a provincial Western phenomenon rather than God's covenanted community for the entire globe.

These three developments which challenge the Church actually had their roots in the Middle Ages—in the 12th and 13th centuries—with the rise of towns, the beginning of universities, the development of technology, and the discovery of a world beyond Western Europe. The Church quickly sensed that these new developments were a threat—the Inquisition began in the 13th century—but for the most part it adapted fairly well to the new situation. St. Thomas Aquinas' domestication of Aristotle, whose rediscovered philosophy was much more empiricist and scientific than the current and dominant Platonism, may be taken as a token of the Church's success at the time.

But with Luther and Calvin and the other leaders of the Reformation, the Church faced a more difficult challenge, one that questioned its very Christian legitimacy. The result was a new attitude of conflict and defensiveness in the Church.

This new attitude was formulated at the Council of Trent, held from 1545 to 1563. Here the Church changed its internal structure, increasing its centralized and authoritarian character, defined its dogma in a way which curtailed an earlier liberty, and, in Lord Acton's words, stamped upon the Catholic Church the mark of an intolerant age. The burning of the philosopher Giordano Bruno in 1600 and

the condemnation of Galileo for his scientific world view in 1633 testified to the new spirit of hostile defensiveness.

In the terms of religious sociologist Ernst Troeltsch, Roman Catholicism changed from being a "church," or a religious group that compromises with the world in order to influence its character for God's sake, to being a "sect," or group that refuses to compromise with the world and seeks to institute its version of the Kingdom of God in protected isolation in the world's midst. Actually, it is an overstatement to say that Catholicism became a sect after the Council of Trent. But the Church did display important sectarian characteristics by rejecting a good deal of the world in which it had come to exist, while attempting at the same time to remain a church and accommodate itself to the world in a fashion that became progressively less adequate.

The French Revolution, the industrial revolution, the spread of liberal democracy, and the growth of modern science and scholarship intensified the Church's defensiveness, which reached a high water mark in the pontificate of Pius IX (1846-1878), especially in the 1860's. In 1863 Pius IX rejected both the French republicanism of Montalembert and the German scholarship of Döllinger, and in 1864 he issued the Syllabus of Errors, which reflected accurately the Church's stern response to modernity. In 1870 the doctrine of papal infallibility was added. The Roman Catholic Church acted like an institution living in a state of siege in the evolving modern world.

YET NOW, a century later, the Church has suddenly made what appears to be a dramatic right about-face. It has embraced *aggiornamento*, or updating, and has radically altered its attitudes toward some of the essential elements of modernity. Why this dramatic and far reaching change? I have already noted three important pressures: increasing secularization, the communications revolution, and the rise of non-Western peoples. What these, and other, pressures add up to for the Church is a new minority status and a mounting ineffectiveness.

The new minority position of the Church in a sea of anti-religious Communists and numerous non-Westerners of different faiths has convinced many Roman Catholics that they should

adopt a new ecumenical spirit toward Protestants and other Christians and a new spirit of tolerance toward peoples of other faiths. As a surrounded minority, Roman Catholics are coming to feel that those things upon which they and other Christians agree are more significant, at least in a pragmatic way, than those things upon which they disagree.

The new attitude of rapprochement toward the Jews, partial and subject to theological qualification, can be interpreted similarly, with the addition of guilt on Christian consciences resulting from the Nazi annihilation of so many of the Jewish people. Even the Church's new openness to non-Western and non-Biblical religions seems in part to be a recognition of this new minority status, as does the more surprising new dialogue with unbelievers and Communists.

The recent ecumenicity is reinforced by the growing feelings of ineffectiveness among many Catholic clergymen in their ability to influence modern persons to act as they believe God would want them to. Of what use is the Catholic Index of forbidden books when magazines, television, radio, and newspapers broadcast all kinds of ideas into everyone's home?

Of course, the impetus to change the Church's stance from one of insular defensiveness to open confrontation with the modern world comes not only from forces outside its ranks. It derives also from developments *within* the Church, some of which date back more than a century. The losses to the Church and the palpable advances of modern science, historical scholarship, and sociology have persuaded numerous powerful leaders of the Church of the inadequacy of proceeding in the old manner. Many of these internal critics and loyal reformers emerged from obscurity during the Vatican Council. When the Council had to confront some modern issues in intellectual form, the Church found that it had no alternative but to rely on its *periti*, or theological intellectuals, many of whom are advocates of the new stance of open confrontation. The Church's reliance on the *periti* allowed many of them to speak out more publicly and permitted a number of them to put some of their ideas into effect.

John and the Vatican Council have placed the Church in a radically new position vis-à-vis modern life? Frankly, the question is an embarrassing one to sociologists of religion because of the paucity of economic, psychological, and sociological data that is available about this great religious organization. All that anyone can do is hazard some guesses on the basis of the limited information available about past performances and present organizational structure and dispositions.

Two things should be noted about the Vatican Council. One has to do with the psychology of the Church, the other with its sociology.

On the psychological level, it is important to remember that the Council took place with the eyes of the world, especially the eyes of America—a pluralist society, a democratic polity, the world's strongest power, and the richest provider of income for the Church—upon it. This public exposure goaded the Church to give an account of itself in terms of world-wide expectations. And it pressed the participants to be more open and liberal, and to rely on its intellectual *periti* more than it might have done otherwise.

Some of the Council decisions may appear timid and conservative, but it is necessary to note that several of them were considerably more liberal and daring than the general feelings among the diocesan and parish echelons of the Church. The disparity is illustrated by the joke about the German pastor who during the Council informed his parishioners, "No matter what happens in Rome, in Bavaria we remain Catholic."

With the spotlight off and the drama gone, the locally generated conservative pressures in the dioceses, religious orders, and among the laity, as well as the latent personal preferences of many bishops, will, I suspect, return to the fore. The Council, of course, will have lasting effects and its open spirit will strengthen the more liberal people in the Church. But it also seems clear that historic and powerfully inculcated psychological attitudes cannot be altered quickly in relatively normal conditions.

The psychology may be illustrated by the reaction of the laity to the Council. The laity have for a long time been given a picture of an unchanging Church; and they have made the subconscious connection in their minds of unchangingness with permanent truth, unassailable authority, and exclusiveness of claims. Suddenly, the Council revealed a clerical willingness, even a powerful desire, to change. A degree of intra-ecclesiastical diversity, and an openness to other views, unexpected by very many laymen, indeed by most lower clergy, was unveiled. The new facts have upset the old perception that most laymen and lower clergy have of the Church. These facts have also caused laymen in particular to seek a new basis for validating the authority of the Church.

But to whom can laymen turn for the ingredients of a new consensus without risk of becoming apostates or heretics? No one, as yet. Although some of the more intellectual or socially conscious are actively seeking their own grounds for a new acceptance of the Church, most laymen have decided

Columbia graduate student-nuns at a lecture
The ladies are very restless



WHAT CAN WE EXPECT from the Roman Catholics now that Pope

upon a passive wait-and-see approach, which does not exactly reflect the new audacity of some Catholic leaders.

On the sociological level, it is imperative to notice that the questions at the Council arose in a general form and were answered in an intellectual, general manner. However, most important religious questions, especially at the diocesan and parish level, do not usually assume an intellectual, general form, but arise as matters of urgent policy or administrative decision about *specific* occasions or actions. At the local level, prudence, habit, economic considerations, and the risks of openness and dialogue are much more evident than bold innovations and exciting confrontations.

To the extent that the openness and new readiness to confront contemporary realities of the Council is implemented at the *diocesan and parish level*, to that degree will the old defensiveness and exclusiveness be given up. But one of the things that the Council did not do, except in a tangential way, is tackle the *structural* factors that might aid, or obstruct, the daily application at the local level of the Church's intellectual resolutions.

Basically, the sociological and organizational elements that have made the Church defensive have not been changed significantly.

Again, this is not to say that the new collegial spirit of the bishops might not result in some action, possibly in curtailing the power of the highly conservative and Italian-dominated Curia around the Pope. Or that some dioceses and religious orders have not begun to reform the restricted education and training of priests, nuns, and brothers—an important element in the old defensiveness. But it is to say that without an *aggiornamento* of the bureaucratic structure of the Church and of the education, mobility, and promotion of the men and women who do its daily work, the Council's updating decrees are not likely to have any considerable effect in the near future.

IN MY ESTIMATION, the problem that I may most dramatically reveal the gap between the Council's decrees and the old sociological structures and psychological attitudes is that of Biblical studies. Here Catholics are engaged in cooperation with non-Catholics. Here all the implications of the modern so-

cial sciences come into contact with the grounds of religious faith.

This encounter will, I believe, be critical for an assessment of the degree of the Roman Catholic Church's commitment to a new and open confrontation with modernity. In this area it is likely that there will be fought out again, on new terrain and in a greatly changed set of conditions, the conflict over "modernism" which led to the defeat of any possibilities of an earlier *aggiornamento* in 1907.

Christianity rests, of course, upon the acceptance of the sacred, revealed nature of the *biblia*, or books, of the Old and New Testaments. Of all the divisions of Christianity, the Roman Catholics have made the content of the faith derived from the Bible most explicit, most precise, and most elaborately defined. In fact, the edifice of ethics and theology that the Catholic Church has developed is the most elaborate and comprehensive of any religious institution in the history of mankind. A threat in the realm of Biblical studies therefore threatens the entire Catholic structure—its intellectual, cultural, and organizational forms.

Yet in this crucial area too the Church has now chosen to make greater use of modern historical methods, however cautiously, and to enter into wider discussion and cooperation with biblical scholars outside its own fold.

The position of the Church toward scientific Biblical research in recent times has been an erratic one. As Abbe Laurentin, the French theologian, has summarized the situation:

The Church has been dealing with this problem for more than a century. It has vacillated in its approach: sometimes it has taken a negative outlook, constructing barriers (certain decrees of the biblical commission), condemning books, temporarily suspending the teaching faculties of a given professor, or forbidding exegetical work in a particular field; at other times it has taken a constructive position encouraging and organizing scientific exegesis, and giving it a sense of direction.

Early Catholic work in Biblical scholarship came to a standstill after Pius X issued the encyclical *Pascendi Gregis* in 1907 condemning such work as the "enslavement of faith to science." But there was a quiet, gradual return to Biblical research, which had made great progress under non-Cath-

olic German, French, British, Dutch, and American scholars.

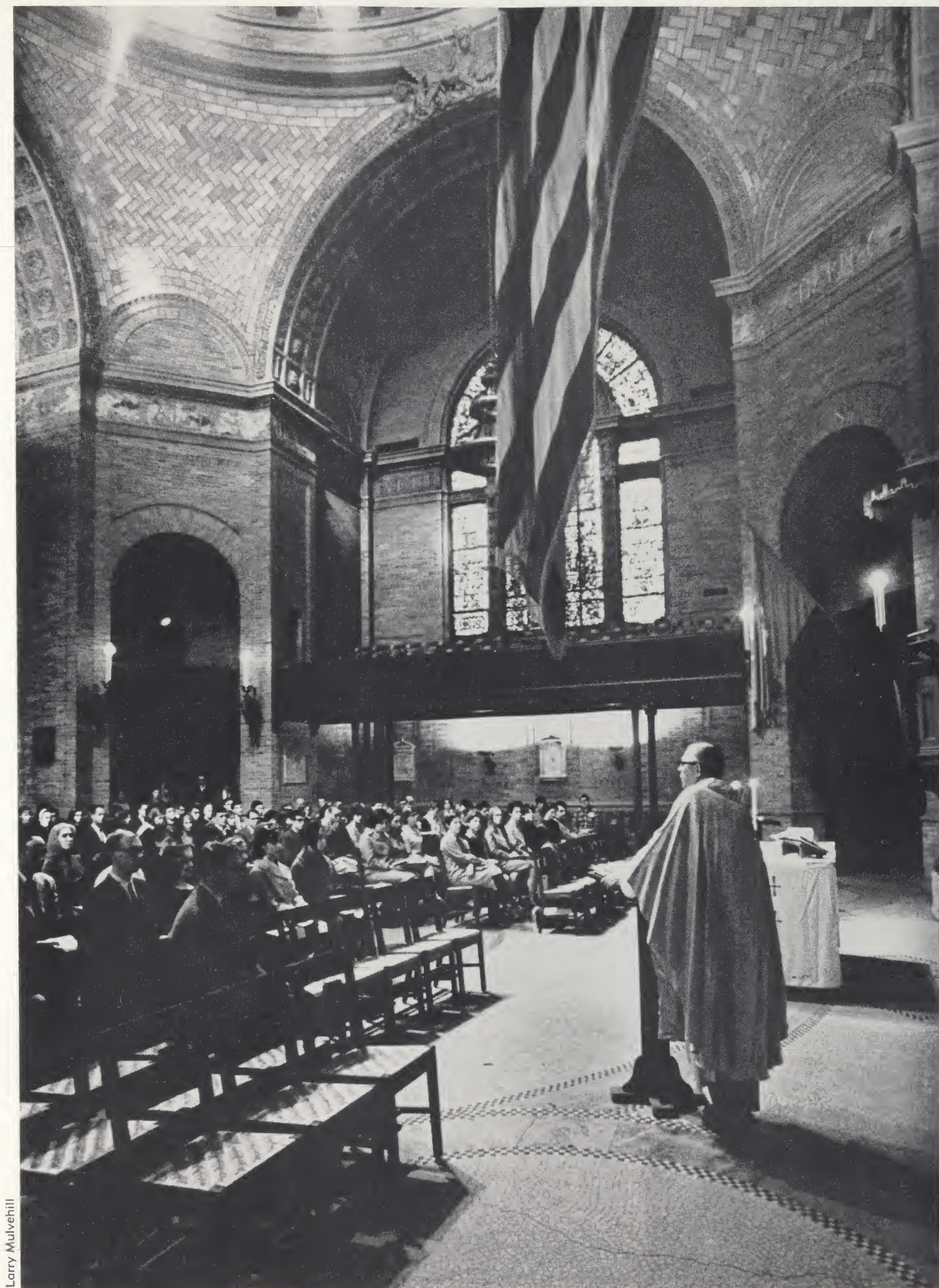
By the early 1940's Catholic Biblical studies were in a state of vigorous resurgence. In 1942, Pope Pius XII appeared to approve of the trend when he wrote the encyclical *Divino Afflante Spiritu* dealing with Biblical studies, which said, in part, "The Catholic exegete . . . ought not by any manner of means debar himself from taking in hand, and that repeatedly, the difficult questions which have found no solution up to the present time . . . in an attempt to find a well-founded explanation in perfect harmony with the doctrine of the Church, in particular with that of biblical inerrancy, and at the same time satisfying the certain conclusions of the secular sciences." Despite its cautionary phrase "in perfect harmony with the doctrine of the Church," the encyclical was interpreted by most Catholic scholars as one of great significance in supporting and encouraging Biblical research.

Then in 1961 the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office issued a *Monitum* cautioning Catholic scholars about public discussion of controversial Biblical matters. And, shortly after, in the Ecumenical Council's first session, an ultra-conservative schema on the matter, *De Fontibus Revelationis*, was submitted for consideration of the assembled Fathers. After a brief discussion, however, the Fathers voted 1368 to 822 to return it to the proper commission for modification.

Pope Paul VI intervened, set up a special new mixed commission headed jointly by the highly conservative Italian Cardinal Ottaviani and the liberal, scholarly German Cardinal Bea, and according to that top commentator on Vatican II, Xavier Rynne, "followed the revision of this document with very close attention." After considerable debate, a more liberal version, *De divina revelatione*, emerged and was promulgated in November 1965.

The new 1965 Constitution on Divine Revelation is not without numerous checks on Roman Catholic Biblical scholars. It reasserts the inerrancy of the Bible:

The books of both the Old and New Testaments in their entirety, with all their parts, are sacred and canonical because written under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, they have God as their author . . .



Larry Mulvehill

Msgr. Rea reading Scripture at Mass in St. Paul's Chapel
The position on scientific Biblical research will be the test

The books of Scripture must be acknowledged as teaching solidly, faithfully, and without error that truth which God wanted put into the sacred writings for the sake of our salvation.

It places the Roman Catholic Church on a level of authority virtually equal to that of the Bible:

Both sacred tradition and Sacred Scripture are to be accepted and venerated with the same sense of loyalty and reverence.

God, who spoke of old, uninterruptedly converses with the bride of His beloved Son [i.e., the Church] . . .

It urges Biblical scholars to be sympathetic to the present body of Roman Catholic thought:

The living tradition of the whole Church must be taken into account . . .

And, it reminds researchers that the Church, not modern scholars, will decide what is to be thought about the sacred literature:

The task of authentically interpreting the word of God, whether written or handed on, has been entrusted exclusively to the living teaching office of the Church . . .

Nonetheless, the document does provide some encouragement for more intensive Biblical studies:

The interpreter of Sacred Scripture, in order to see clearly what God wanted to communicate to us, should carefully investigate what meaning the sacred writers really intended . . .

For the correct understanding of what the sacred author wanted to assert, due attention must be paid to the

customary and characteristic styles of feeling, speaking and narrating which prevailed at the time of the sacred writer, and to the patterns men normally employed at that period in their everyday dealings with one another . . .

The sacred synod encourages the sons of the Church and Biblical scholars to continue energetically, following the mind of the Church, with the work they have so well begun, with a constant renewal of vigor.

Both the *Monitum* and the ambivalent final schema have sparked considerable discussion. Such journals as the arch-conservative *American Ecclesiastical Review* have argued, in effect, that great scholarly freedom in Biblical studies opens the possibility of making the whole of Church dogma and faith



Larry Mulvehill

THOMAS FRANCIS O'DEA, an authority on the sociology of religions, is professor of religion at Columbia. He was born and raised in Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he went to a parochial primary school and public secondary school. After graduating from high school, he worked in a factory and as a newspaperman before serving in the U.S. Air Force in North Africa, India, China, and Australia from 1942 to 1945. After the war he entered Harvard, from

which he graduated summa cum laude in 1949. He also earned his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology there. From 1951 to 1956 he taught at M.I.T.; from 1956 to 1959 he was at Fordham; from 1959 to 1964 he served as professor at the University of Utah; and since the fall of 1964 he has been at Columbia. A fellow of the American Catholic Sociological Society and the Society for Scientific Study of Religion, Professor O'Dea has written numerous articles

and several books. His books include *The Mormons* (1957), the classic study of that group; *American Catholic Dilemma: An Inquiry into Intellectual Life* (1958), which caused national discussion and some reforms; and the recent *Sociology of Religion* (1966). He has also completed a study of "Social Change in Saudi Arabia." Beginning in February 1967, he will be teaching at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

itself dependent on a tiny handful of scholars. They have thus adhered to the traditional defensiveness. And portions of the new schema seem to back up their old-line position.

But other periodicals have pressed for a fuller confrontation with the facts of modern Biblical knowledge. They too can point to sentences in *De divina revelatione* urging Biblical scholars "to continue energetically."

What the Roman Catholic Church will do in the critical area of Biblical studies should be instructive about the true extent to which it has been able to accept a new posture toward modern life and its techniques.

PERHAPS THE GRAVEST problem of all for the Roman Catholic Church in the coming years is to define anew, both in theological and sociological terms, its place and role on this planet. It is a monumental task, requiring supreme efforts of intellect and episcopal statesmanship.

Can the Roman Catholic Church become a "church," in Troeltsch's sense, again — an institution whose communal and hierarchical structure is central to society and whose values permeate and, to an extent, dominate the culture? Can it still be Christ's chief representative and God's only spokesman on this earth? In the highly varied, powerfully dynamic, and increasingly secularized world of today this no longer seems possible, especially since the Roman Catholics constitute such a small proportion of the world's people.

If the Church does bravely face the facts of modern life, and if it accepts fully the implications of its new minority status in a world full of Moslems, Protestants, Buddhists, Jews, Communists, agnostics, and tribal cultists, a host of old and profound questions will need new answers. For example, what is the role of God in history, particularly since modern history is seemingly moving to diminish the authority and influence of the Roman Catholic Church? And, what is the meaning of faith in an increasingly intellectualized, scientific, international world?

What we may be witnessing is the remarkable evolution of an entirely new kind of Roman Catholic Church — an organization no longer presiding hierarchically above other structures in society and no longer permeating



Burgess Blevins

Professor at Dominican-run Providence College

The task is to re-define, theologically and sociologically, the Church's role on the planet

or dominating other points of view by its spiritual ascendancy, but a many-faceted organization permeated itself with the values of a constantly renewing and more rationally acceptable theology and structure, and engaged in a continuous dialogue with, and challenge to, the world around it. The Vatican Council itself and the appearance of Pope Paul VI before the United Nations in 1965 gave what may be a preview of this new posture.

If one doubts that the Church, given its past history and present sociological structure, is capable of such a huge effort in creativity and religious re-

newal, consider that the recent Ecumenical Council in Rome was one of the very few events in modern times that has restored one's faith in man's capacity to exercise his reason, dignity, sense of justice, and openness to new knowledge.

Few, if any, universities in the world would dare to discuss their most pressing problems so fully and publicly. And, if any university did, it would find it difficult to match the restraint, the spirit of compromise, and the broad understanding—despite the vigorous debate—which distinguished that historic meeting.

Should Catholic Colleges Be Abolished?

by Paul Van K. Thomson '37

*A Catholic scholar-administrator
examines this ticklish question and
comes up with some surprising answers*

TEN YEARS AGO the question would not have been asked. It might even have seemed heretical to a few. But such is the rate of change in Catholic higher education in the past decade that some people are asking the question now.

Have the Catholic colleges outlived their usefulness?

It is an audacious question. But considering the history of church-related colleges in this country and the changes in religious attitudes and sociological structure in 20th century America, it is a proper one.

Nearly all the colleges established in the United States prior to the Civil War were started by religious sects or by individuals inspired by religion. In the succeeding 80 years, a considerable number of them were also begun with religious purposes. Yet today very few of these colleges possess much religious flavor. One by one they have become "non-sectarian" and then openly secular. Now, most of them are much the same as the public institutions, which have always been secular for political reasons. Those few colleges or universities that have tried to re-establish some sort of religious atmosphere, such as Harvard during Nathan Pusey's first years as president, have failed.

Aren't Catholic colleges likely to go the way of most other private, religiously-affiliated academies of learning? This is a frequently asked question now that Catholic colleges are rapidly adding laymen to their administrations, admitting more non-Catholic students and teachers, and adopting a more neutral and professional attitude toward teaching. (At most of the better Catholic institutions, from Notre Dame and St. Louis University to Boston College and Georgetown, lay members of the faculty now greatly outnumber the clerical.) Isn't it possible that Fordham, say, may soon be no more Catholic than Calvinist-begun Princeton—which had a Protestant clergyman as president until 1902 and compulsory chapel until 1964—is today Presbyterian?

Then there is the point that the attitude of most Americans toward Roman Catholics has changed. The earliest Catholic colleges in the United States were chiefly highly protective preparatory schools for boys, designed to produce priests and missionaries for the strongly anti-Romanist new continent. After 1850, when heavy Catholic immigration began, many Americans became even more fiercely anti-Catholic. The Catholic colleges had to expand

their activity to include the training of laymen, and their purpose shifted from missionary activity to preservation of Roman Catholic identity in the hostile Protestant culture.

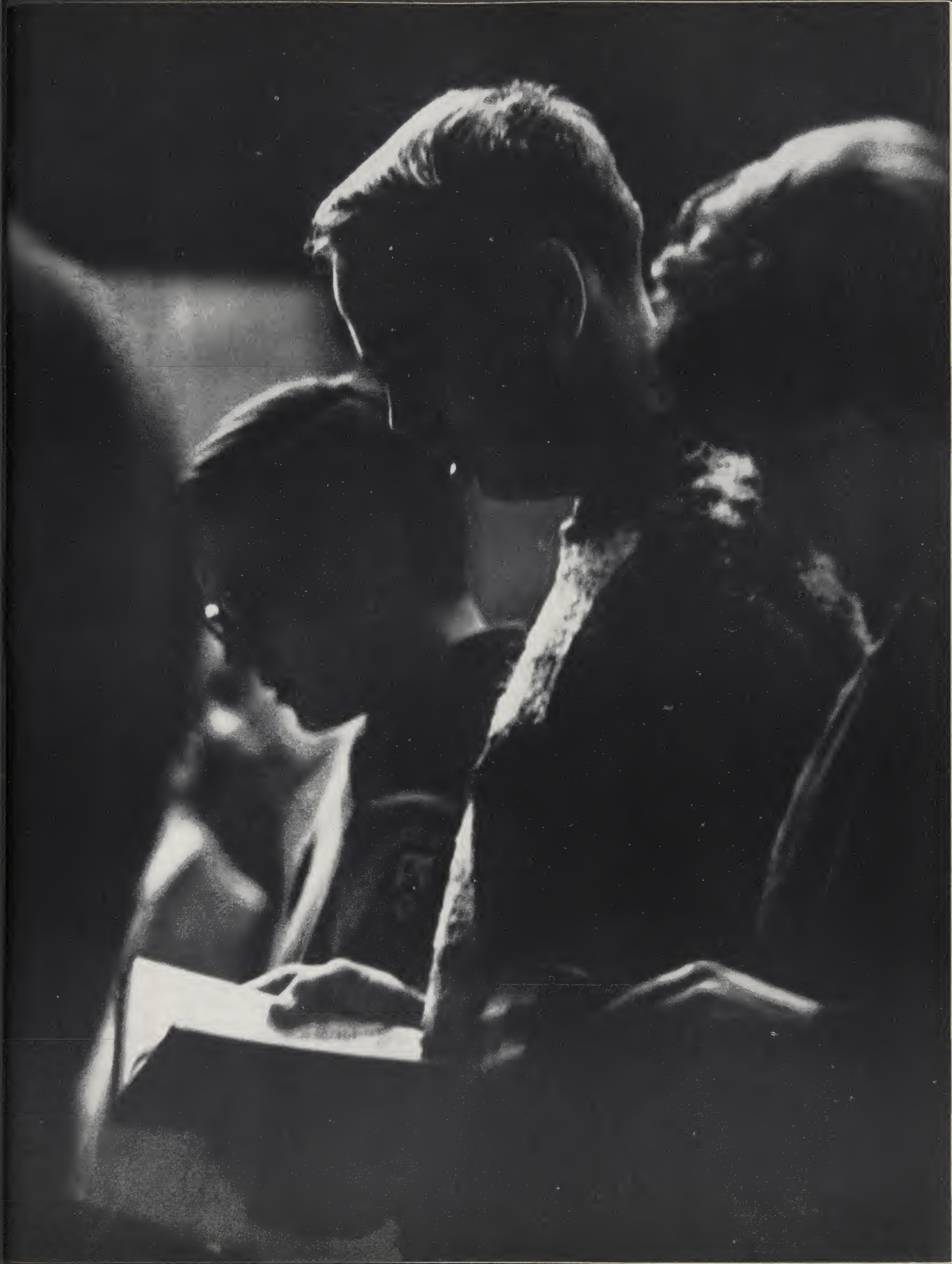
As the flood of immigrants continued in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, American Catholics rapidly increased the number of their own primary and secondary schools as well as the number of Catholic colleges, again to protect their faith and develop their own kind of morality in a nation that was unfriendly to them.

But gradually American attitudes toward Roman Catholics changed. Today Catholics, who now comprise one-fourth of the American population, are, in most places, fully accepted and even important participants in American society. The election of John F. Kennedy demonstrated that a Catholic President is no longer an impossibility.

The new attitude raises the question: shouldn't Catholic colleges and schools, erected in an older, more hostile atmosphere, now begin dismantling? Since most schools and colleges, and other institutions in the nation, are no longer heavily Protestant in flavor and content, why should Catholic colleges continue to exist?

A third argument that some people

Catholic undergraduates at a Columbia service





Columbia man and Barnard girl at a Newman Club lecture
The best have a burning concern for morality

Carey Winfrey

raise against the presence of Catholic colleges concerns the diminishing role that these institutions play in elevating Roman Catholics in the social structure. When Evelyn Waugh, the British writer, visited the United States in the early 1950's he quipped that the real purpose of the Catholic colleges in America was to transform a proletariat into a bourgeoisie. Anyone familiar with the close connection between the growth of Catholic colleges and the struggles of Catholic immigrants to rise in the American social scale would have to admit the force of Waugh's observation. (Many Catholic colleges still have an undergraduate business school as one of their branches.)

But the immigrant phase of Catholic life is over. Catholics have been fairly successful in achieving middle class, and even upper class, wealth and status. A recent study by Father Andrew Greeley and Peter Rossi, titled *The Education of Catholic Americans*, reveals that young Catholics now are as academically ambitious and well-educated—though not generally as intellectually accomplished—as the rest of the nation's youth.

Thus, not only do Roman Catholics find themselves in a nation no longer hostile, but they have succeeded in integrating themselves economically into the nation. One might well ask if Cath-

olic colleges are still necessary when they have accomplished what Waugh said they were designed to do.

DESPITE THESE powerful arguments by some people against the maintenance of a vast system of Catholic schools and colleges, I would say that Catholic colleges, at least, are not necessarily anachronisms. On the contrary, I believe that the best Catholic colleges are moving into a new, more important place in American higher education—a place not merely of relevance but possibly of leadership.

Just as certain changes in American society seem to undercut the need for Catholic colleges, other changes in American society and its educational system provide Catholic colleges with a wholly new reason for being. And these other developments permit Catholic institutions, if they are properly run, to assist this nation as few other kinds of colleges can.

As I see it, these developments are principally four in number.

For one thing, American society is undergoing a homogenization. The pluralism that has made our democracy so vital is giving way, through mass media, advertising, and national political direction (often necessary for other reasons), to a lack of healthy variety, a diminishing of constructive dissent.

And the voluntarism that Tocqueville praised so lavishly in 1840 is drying up as large scale organizations, particularly the Federal government, increasingly provide the initiative, organization, and the money for new programs. Private colleges, and colleges of a slightly different viewpoint, as Catholic institutions are, can provide a salutary bulwark against the excessive erosion of American pluralism and self-conceived action.

For another thing, the increasing industrialization of American society—apparently required for a high level of prosperity—has brought with it larger organizations, huge bureaucracies, computerization, specialization, and decision-making frequently on the basis of *mass* demands. American higher education, particularly at the large public institutions, which are specially designed to serve directly the community's practical needs and inculcate its modes of operation, is undergoing a profound change.

Catholic colleges, not free from these pressures but much less ready to yield to them, may be of great importance if higher education in this country is not to become a depersonalized, computer-directed monolith, taught unenthusiastically by experts in their disciplines, and directed by adepts in the avoidance of personal commitment.

A really good Catholic college represents a very special kind of learning community. It is a community that is committed not only to the love of learning but also to the love of persons. It does not suppose that a religious atmosphere is a substitute for academic excellence. But it believes that an atmosphere which encourages the growth of young people's spirit in the direction that is symbolized by the figure of Jesus Christ, is a source of enrichment for the community of scholars and the whole world. It may even help scholars to have a better sense of humor and greater modesty and charity, and may preserve them from the sin of solemn asshood that has not been unknown in academic circles.

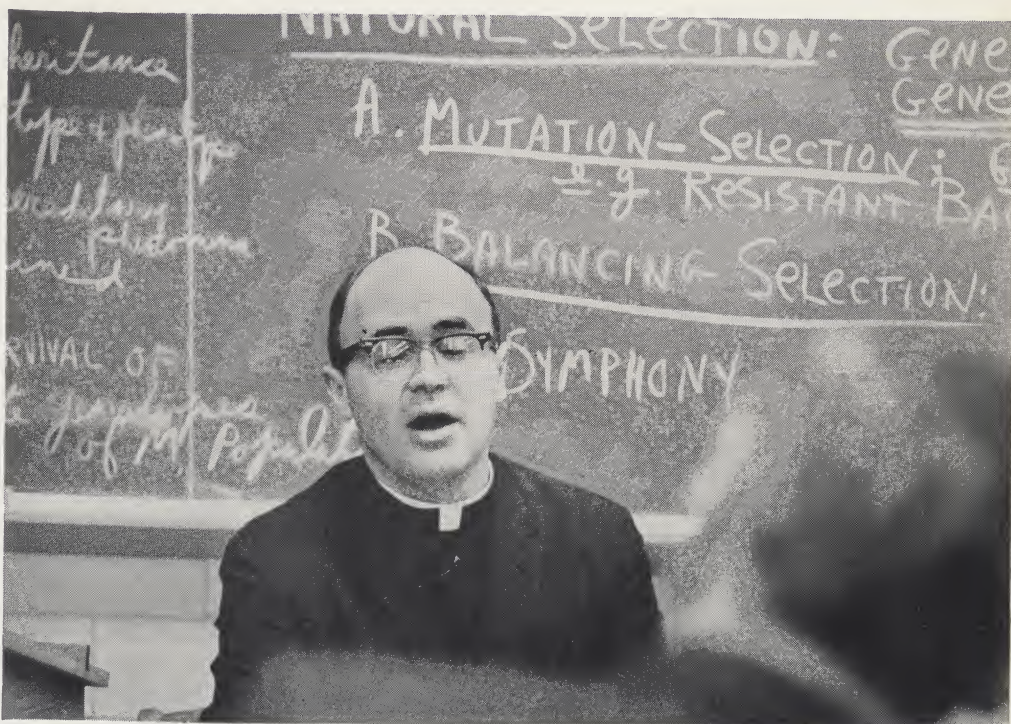
THIRDLY, THERE HAS BEEN much talk and writing about the decline of liberal arts education in our colleges. Much of this talk is focused on one part of liberal education—the part, oddly, that good Catholic colleges stress most urgently.

Liberal arts education has to do with the arts of communication, the symbolic systems of language and numbers by which we exchange information and ideas. It also has to do with our relationships to the physical environment and with our understanding the workings and reading the language of nature.

However, it also has to do with ourselves, and all other persons presently living and once alive. It thus must concern itself with synoptic views of both culture and history, that is, with comparative cultures and their ways of viewing the world, and with the process of change within cultures, or history. As such, it is concerned with human beings and their outlooks and behavior. Liberal education thus must inevitably confront the realm of *values*.

And it must, if it is to be true to its aims, assist each student in making up his mind about his own values, his personal way of looking at and living in a vast and still largely mysterious universe. This involves the acquisition of a faith and the experience of moral commitment—things that most modern colleges and universities tend to neglect, but things which many students are crying out for and which good Catholic colleges still devote considerable attention to.

Burgess Blevins



A professor-priest at work
Now at Harvard, Purdue, and Yale

Moral commitment is not, of course, easily expressed or accomplished. It cannot be compelled. Those Catholic educators who once supposed, or still suppose, that it can be accomplished through compulsory theology courses, required studies in scholastic philosophy, and an annual college retreat have been forced to re-examine their opinions. But moral commitment—something no human being can escape, for even dedication to amorality represents a commitment to a form of behavior toward others—can be exposed and made relevant. It can be presented by a college as a matter of at least equal importance to a knowledge of wheat exportation in Argentina, the behavior of atomic particles, or the prosody of Coleridge.

This, the best Catholic colleges—like some of the better non-Catholic liberal arts colleges with a more traditional curriculum, such as Columbia—try to do. They seek to have the quest for information complemented by a quest for wisdom. By wisdom I mean the habit of mind that is able to judge the relative worth of all the information we possess, to understand the relations among things and people in terms of a value system that has some permanent desirability among men.

The quest for wisdom or, more mod-

estly, the serious and open discussion, analysis, and appraisal of human value systems, is a burning concern among many of today's best undergraduates. At the leading Catholic colleges, this quest must be, and increasingly is, close to central. Unless the search for wisdom is at the core of its life, any college is merely a vocational school, dispensing techniques and useful data.

Lastly, American education is in danger of becoming restricted and mundane. As it becomes more scientific, it becomes more quantifying. As it becomes more state-supported, it becomes more pragmatically and immediately useful. As it becomes more specialized, it becomes more narrow and controlled. Big questions about life tend to disappear from college courses and smaller ones that have precise answers take their place. As Philip Jacobs' study of 1957 showed, present-day college teaching has surprisingly little effect on student values.

Less and less, do American colleges investigate those fundamental realms of experience, those interdepartmental, unspecialized, perhaps unexplainable parts of life that make up qualities like beauty, nobility, justice, or evil. Certainly, they have almost obliterated from discussion those dimensions of experience that go beyond beauty and

"Many of the older Catholic scholars and teachers had reduced God and the universe to an orderly set of rational propositions and formulas. They were theological plumbers. Awe was missing, as was a sense of the vastness and complexity of the universe. The hugeness of man's enterprise to understand through single brains the size of lemons the magnificent stuff of creation was not appreciated."

conduct and touch the deepest mysteries of our experience. The colleges, classicist William Arrowsmith of the University of Texas suggested at a recent American Council on Education meeting, instead of cleaving to their own peculiar Socratic traditions and pretensions, have tended to become small—and petty—universities.

To the big questions, the neglected but evidently present part of human experience, the Catholic colleges, at

their best, still bear witness. Ironically, it is only now that secular colleges are moving into intellectual bandboxes, that some Catholic colleges are beginning to move energetically out of them.

Traditionally, there has been much concern with maintaining order and intellectual peace at most Catholic colleges, but there has been little evidence of the enormous dimensions of holiness. Many of the older Catholic scholars and teachers had reduced God and the universe to an orderly set of rational propositions and formulas. They were theological plumbers. Awe was missing, as was a sense of the vastness and complexity of the universe. The hugeness of man's enterprise to understand through single brains the size of lemons the magnificent stuff of creation was not appreciated. Courses in Roman Catholic theology were the last place that religious youngsters could go to learn about the mystery and grandeur of God and life.

But the newer Catholic theologians, and many of the new leaders in Catholic higher education, feel that scholarship is a search into vastness, not an assurance. There is a sense of joyous adventure about them, as they move out of their neat bandboxes, with the old habits of criticism, deprecation, and suspicion, into new habits of experimentation, a sense of creativity, and a new broadness of intellect.

EVIDENCE IS MOUNTING that some Catholic colleges are already in the

forefront of American educational innovations.

In a time of constant change, creativity and originality may be more important than in periods of relative stability. The arts, which press for fresh approaches to the eternal verities, can play a greater role in higher education. And Catholic colleges like Los Angeles' Immaculate Heart are showing the way.

In a time of big organizations, a way has to be worked out to preserve identity, variety, and intimacy. Catholic colleges like Mundelein of Chicago, and St. John's of Collegeville, Minnesota, have united with 10 non-Catholic colleges in the Midwest to achieve the benefits of largeness while maintaining the virtues of smallness.

At a time when insularity is no longer possible, and modern transportation makes broader exchanges much easier, higher education should, and can, have more cross-pollination. Sister Jacqueline Grennan, president of Webster College in Missouri, has pioneered in presenting unusual guest speakers at her college and in speaking herself to lay and frankly inhospitable audiences. Jesuit-run Boston College now has a course in Judaism. And leading Catholic scholar-priests have accepted professorships at Harvard, Purdue, Yale and elsewhere.

At a time when protest is widespread and meaninglessness a fashion, it is urgent to find a way to encourage engagement, appreciation, and a joy in questioning—even though there be no simple answers, or any answers at all—on the campuses. Colleges like my own, Providence, have attempted through various programs and speakers, to show alternatives to the modern Epicurean, Cynic, and Luddite behavior-ideologies among some young intellectuals.

Catholic colleges have, quite naturally, numerous problems. There are too many such colleges (over 300), and numerous of the weaker ones should probably be encouraged to end their existence. Some of them, like St. John's University in Brooklyn, refuse to adapt to modern conditions, and a few of those may disappear.

I personally believe that Catholics should have very few *universities*, if any. There seems to me little sense in maintaining specifically Catholic law



Communion table in St. Paul's
Who talks of beauty, evil, and mystery?

Larry Mulvehill

schools, Ph.D. programs in chemistry, or institutes of economic research. (But there ought to be centers of Catholic study at leading secular universities such as St. Michael's at Toronto University and the Jesuit-run Campion College at Oxford.) Catholics should expend their resources on strengthening Catholic *colleges*, for there does seem to be a growing need for Catholic liberal arts education, such as I have

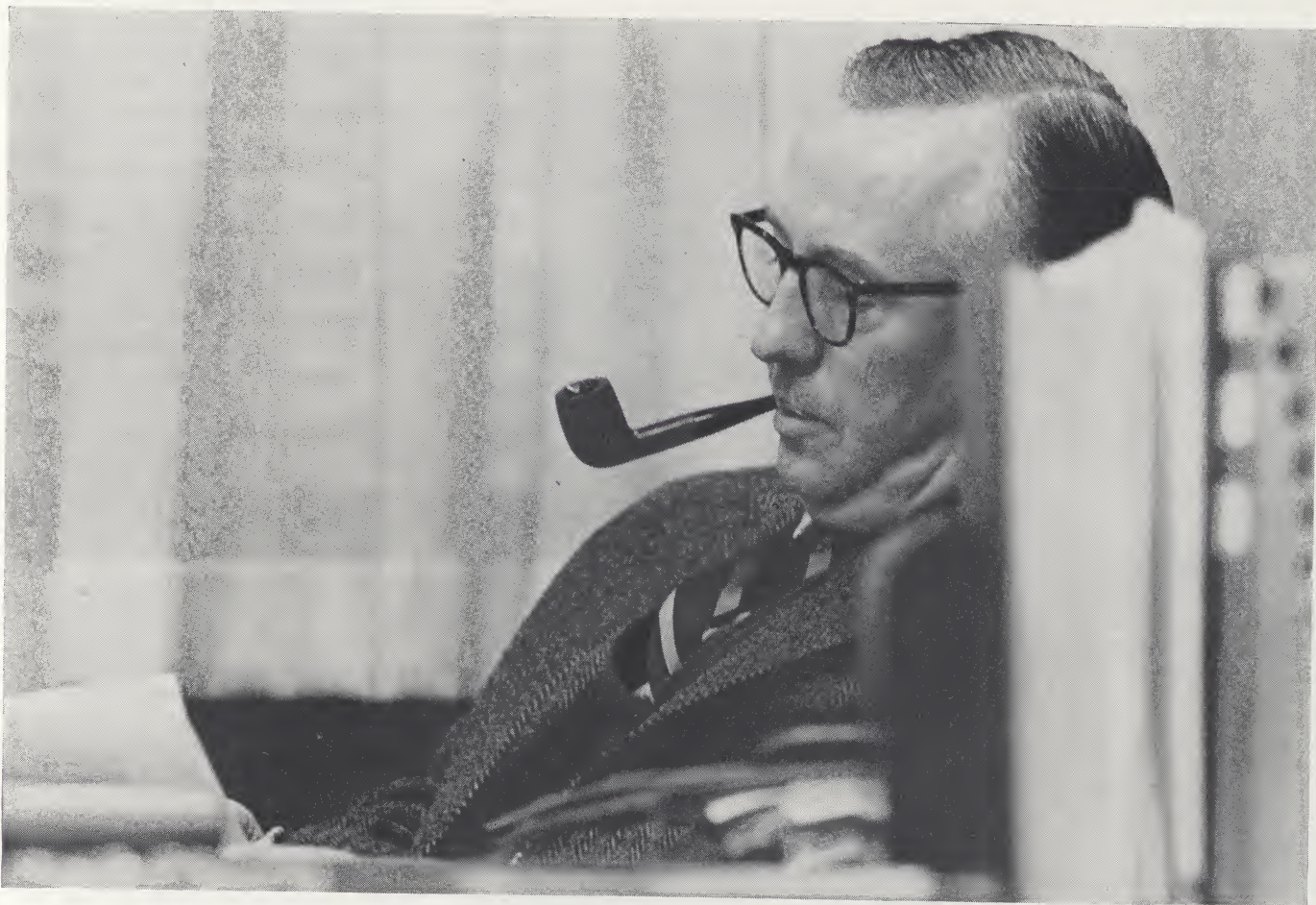
briefly sketched.

But the problems notwithstanding, a new kind of Catholic college is beginning to emerge. It is one that no longer is a mere transmitter of orthodox religious ideas from a fortress-like Church to an unruly world. It is one that no longer is rigid, isolated, timid, and socially unconcerned.

The leaders of the new kind of Catholic college now view the Church more

like the Biblical metaphor of the leaven in the world's life. And the best Catholic colleges, they believe, are the ovens where the leavening takes place with particular intensity.

The Catholic college is not outmoded. It may be a new forum where the exchange of the most fundamental ideas, values, and approaches between the religious and secular worlds can take place—to the benefit of both.



Burgess Blevins

PAUL VAN KUYKENDALL THOMSON is vice president for academic affairs of Providence College, the Dominican-operated college in Rhode Island. He is the first layman to become a vice president there, and one of the few laymen in top posts in Catholic higher education.

A native of Weehawken, N.J., he graduated with honors in 1937 from the College, where he was president of the Philolexian Society and the Debating Society, a member of the Student Board, an editor of the literary Review, and a leading student activist. He was the winner of the Boar's Head Poetry Prize and was elected to the senior society of Sachems. He graduated from the Episcopalian-run Berkeley Div-

inity School in New Haven in 1940, and earned a Master of Sacred Theology degree from New York's General Theological Seminary. Following several years military service as a Navy Chaplain attached to the First Marine Division in the Pacific Theatre, he became rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Providence.

In 1949 he became a convert to Roman Catholicism, resigned from the ministry, took a teaching position as a layman at Providence College, and entered Brown University as a graduate student. From Brown he earned an M.A. in 1952 and a Ph.D. in English in 1956.

Dr. Thomson is a man of several active roles. He is a devoted teacher, who still

teaches two courses. He is a scholarly author who has written numerous articles and two books—*Why I Am a Catholic* (1958) and *Francis Thompson: A Critical Biography* (1960)—and is working on a literary biography of G. K. Chesterton and a study of early Catholic modernists such as Father George Tyrrell (1861-1909) and Alfred Loisy (1857-1940). A noted lecturer, he speaks frequently around the country. He was a consultant to the U.S. Office of Education's project to reform the teaching of English in the schools, and has served three times as a member of wage determination boards for the U.S. Department of Labor. And, he is the father of seven children.

The New Evangelists

Hundreds of College students devote several hours of their busy weeks to volunteer work with New York's poor, psychiatrically disturbed, and the Mayor's office. In the summer they work in Washington or run Harlem day camps. Here's the story on why they do it and why Columbia and the Federal government support them.



WELCOME NOW the new evangelists.

Shrugging off the ideology of the '30's, the patriotism of the '40's, and the apathy of the '50's, they carry the gospel of the Fighting Chance to the asphalt streets beyond the campus greens. Some are pacifists and protestors. Others admire Barry Goldwater and Ayn Rand. But for the most part they don't preach. They deliver. True believers in the possibility of social progress, they are technicians more than missionaries, pragmatists rather than theorists.

You can see them at 600 campuses across the country. They are the undergraduates of the University of Colorado who spend five afternoons a week working with young criminal offenders. They are the University of Chicago graduate students who organize a local parents association to prod city hall. They are the coeds at Principia College in East St. Louis who labor in the Negro slums of their city, where 200,000 souls are jammed together in poverty.

At Columbia, they are the 1,100 students (550 College, 430 Barnard, 120 graduate and professional schools) who participate in Columbia College's Citizenship Program. This fall one in five at the College belong.

There are many ways to define the Citizenship Program. It's the biggest of its kind in the nation. This, despite the fact that Columbia College has only half as many undergraduates as Cornell, Harvard, or Pennsylvania, and only a fraction as many as most state universities.

It is considered one of the best in the college field. Dozens of other colleges annually write to or visit the Program's student leaders for advice on how to start or improve their own activities.

Organizationally, it is a loose confederation of 15 different kinds of community, institutional, and government activities united by the label "citizenship training." The Program includes separate divisions for everything from traditional tutors and hospital aides to community action organizers and Senatorial legislative assistants.

But perhaps the best definition of the Citizenship Program is in terms of dedication. As a group these students have committed themselves to spend-

ing 200,000 hours this year in the storefronts of East Harlem, the cells of Rikers Island Prison, and the psychiatric wards of the city's hospitals—in a variety of roles from teacher to lay analyst.

This is a dramatic change in commitment for Columbia students. As Assistant Dean for Student Activities Mark Flanigan '52, puts it, "Fifteen years ago, when I was an undergraduate, Columbia was essentially a New York college with national sensibilities. Now it is a national college with New York sensibilities."

What's behind this new dedication?

Some students see the Cit Program, as it is called on campus, as a convenient deviation from the well-trod path of academic-achievement-to-professional-success. "A lot of my friends think there's more to success than getting a Ph.D.," said Roger Dennis '66, a former leading halfback on the football team, as he returned last spring from his weekly discussion session with Rikers Island inmates. "Success can also be measured by the ability to communicate your experience and education to a group of guys educated in the streets and influenced by life in the gutter."

A few approach the Cit Program with a kind of journalistic curiosity. "I grew up in a middle class suburb and went to a public school that had very few Negroes," says sophomore Fred Kochman. "Not only do I teach math to a Harlem High School kid. But I also have the chance to learn a little about what it means to be a Negro in America today."

And there are those who view the Program as an alternative to the picket line and the sit-in. They bring to the milieu of social protest a new style. Eschewing dogma, they are open, pragmatic, technique-oriented. And they are "cool"—shrewd, unruffled, adaptable. What they want—though as pragmatists, they would never express it in these terms—is to see the widely espoused tenets of Judaeo-Christianity and American democracy fully implemented. To do this, their strategy is to chip away at the hard sludge between theory and fact inside most people and to strengthen the hand of those who suffer from America's double standards.

Says Ernest Gilman '68, head of the Cit Council's government program and

volunteer in a local community center, "I'm not putting down the picket line or the sit-in. But what we're doing is slightly different. We're trying to help the Negro and Puerto Rican develop the tools, the educational know-how, to fight the battle for *himself*."

To quote Dean Flanigan on the broad motivation of the Cit Program volunteer: "My college generation looked at the world and didn't like much of what they saw, but turned their heads and pursued their careers. These students are different. They see what needs to be done and they go out into the streets and fight for it."

This dedication *cum* confidence and *sine* ideology is recognized by many of the recipients of assistance. "This is the way it is," says Mrs. Thelma Cockerham, head of a local Harlem community action program. "A lot of our kids get a rotten education in Harlem. For years we parents had to accept what our kids got. Now, the Columbia students are giving our kids a chance in life. We've got a bunch of hope now."

THE DECISION by more than 1,000 Columbia students to confront the realities of Harlem and political inertia as well as Lincoln Center and modern art is relatively recent.

The Citizenship Program grew out of an idea by the then Dean of the College, Lawrence Chamberlain, who is now Vice President of the University. During the mid-1950's he developed the feeling that perhaps there was a bit too much careerism and private fun-seeking among the students. Hadn't the College an obligation to develop each student's sense of public duty as well as his intellect, independence, and imagination? A program was needed, he said, to "foster awareness, interest, and a sense of civic responsibility in the mind of the Columbia student."

In the fall of 1957, a Citizenship Committee, composed of a tiny handful of students, was organized. Later that year ground was broken for a new building to provide space to carry out citizenship and other student activities. In May, 1960, the Citizenship Council—an expanded group which renamed itself in April, 1959—moved to just-painted offices in the new student center, Ferris Booth Hall, and began work in earnest. (The Program has always

been run entirely by College students, provided with counsel and financial guidance by, first, Assistant Dean Calvin Lee '55 and his aide James Margolis '58 and now Assistant Dean Flanigan and his assistant Rodney Parke '61).

At first the vast majority of students at the College and Barnard ridiculed the Citizenship Program, contending that "changing bed-pans" was a silly and time-wasting adjunct to courses and activities that trained the mind. Dean Chamberlain, who wanted every student in the College to perform some service to the city or community, was suspected of trying to mold Junior League types out of Columbia men. *Spectator* was wary; *Jester* did a spoof in its September, 1958 issue. Many of the faculty were also unenthusiastic. Dwight Eisenhower, former President of Columbia University and at the time President of the United States, sent a blessing to the College:

Only when each individual, while seeking to develop his own talents and further his own good, at the same time cooperates with his fellows for common betterment—only then is an orderly civilized life possible. Education for citizenship is the first function of our educational system.

But it didn't seem to help much.

Slowly, however, the Citizenship Program grew despite its critics. Five main areas of activity were staked out. The Volunteer Committee placed students at work in hospitals and community centers around the city. The Community Activities group, a smaller one, experimented with an array of services from helping in the Mayor's office to rescuing dope addicts, as well as running tours for College students of such places as the criminal courts, psychiatric wards, and the Stock Market. A Higher Horizons Committee had nearly 100 students helping the City School Board's program to raise the education sights and I.Q.'s of New York's underprivileged. A tiny Speakers Committee brought people as diverse as Carmine deSapio and a pollution expert to campus to talk to the College men. And, a Campus Activities group pressured each existing extracurricular activity into giving time to the sick and poor. The Glee Club sang at hospitals and schools in poor neighborhoods. Several fraternities worked in Morningside Park with youngsters and in old people's homes.

Athletic teams gave exhibitions of wrestling, swimming, and the like and distributed free tickets for campus contests to young Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Morningside and Harlem. The Gilbert and Sullivan Society performed in the worst schools and neighborhoods. Nearly every campus activity pitched in somehow.

By 1963, though, the national ferment over civil rights for Negroes had come to a boil. Some students began marching in picket lines, participating in sit-ins and going South to help with voter registration drives.

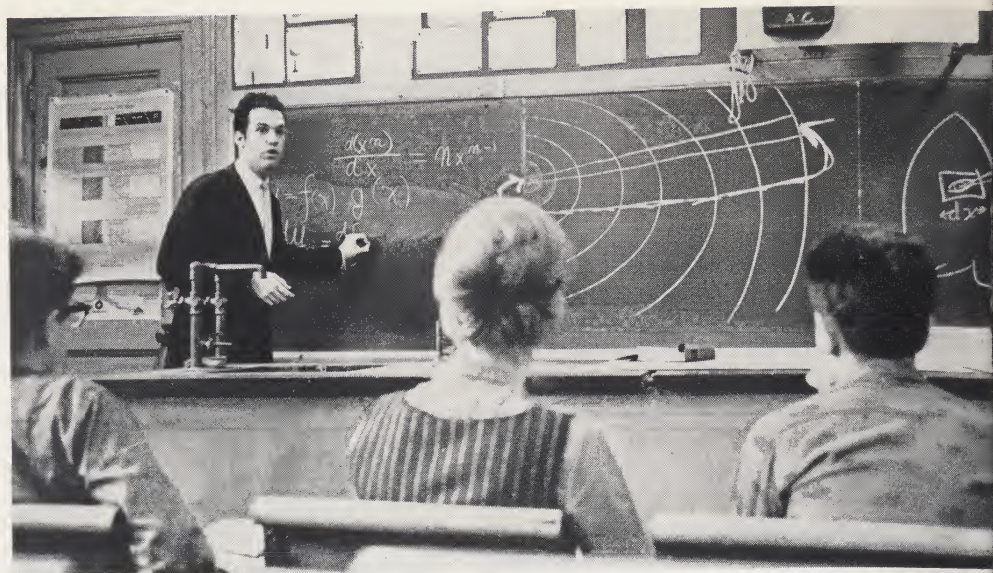
The Citizenship Program came under fire again, this time for not doing *enough!* Of the 420 volunteers from the College and Barnard who signed up to work in the Program in that year, only half stayed through till May. Suddenly, the work of the Cit Program seemed timid, ineffective, and bogged down in paper work.

"I came in on the tail end of that phase," says the current Cit Council chairman, Frank Ward '67. "Then we were largely a placement agency, supplying bodies for some guy in City Hall or some lady in a settlement house. The Cit Council had little control over what a fellow was doing. A lot of the time the volunteer wound up doing menial Mickey Mouse work and not being allowed to say boo."

THE NEW ERA of evangelism began the next year in 1964. Partly to compete with the new activists and partly to go further than negativist demonstrations — "to move beyond protest," as several students put it — the Cit Council put together some new programs *of their own*. Instead of supplying help to existing welfare agencies, they sat down and dreamed up their own ways of helping out, to supplement the existing operations.

They expanded their tutoring considerably, and concentrated more heavily on Negro children among the city's underprivileged. And they met more often in each child's *home*, to involve the parents too, and to see if they could help the student and his family in other ways.

The tutoring sessions do not always run smoothly; occasionally there are conflicts in values. One afternoon a College sophomore who had grown up in an upper middle-class spacious home arrived at a four-room apart-



In a Manhattan high school

On a street in Harlem



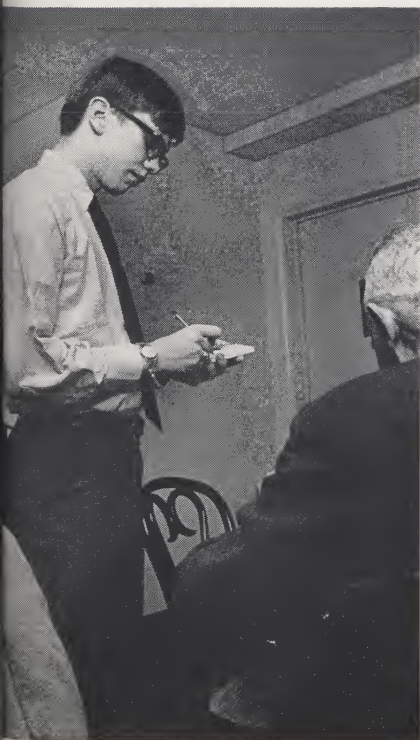


At a Morningside playground

College students in the Citizenship Program

Photographs by Larry Mulvehill

At an old people's home



In St. Luke's hospital



In Washington, D.C.



ment in a Harlem tenement to help a 14-year-old high school freshman with his geometry homework. Halfway through the lesson, the student volunteer stopped, and stared at the worn linoleum on the floor. Moving out from under the leaky radiator was a bug the size of a half-dollar. "I can't stand it," the Columbia man said, shrinking back on the bed. "What do you do? What do you do?"

"That's easy," said the young student casually. He crushed the bug with his sneakered foot, tore a page from his notebook, wrapped the bug's remains in it, and tossed the wad out the window.

Despite a certain unfamiliarity with the subculture of poverty, the Columbia students have become deeply involved in some quarters of New York's Negro community life. A sophomore arrives at one home on a Saturday morning to help several youngsters rehearse a skit, and finds he has to comfort an 11-year-old whose father is hooked on heroin. A junior battles with a welfare worker over whether a virtually destitute pupil should get a new winter overcoat. A senior counsels a family that is threatened by a predatory shylock or a neglectful landlord.

This involvement brings rewards. "A College student with his Columbia sweatshirt and briefcase can walk down our block and most people know him," says Mrs. Cynthia Strickland, whose son Elliott boasts, "Me, I'm the only kid in the building with a private tutor." Mrs. Strickland, an articulate, dignified woman, says, "Any time of day or night, the street's safe for them. I wouldn't say that about everybody else from downtown."

In addition to increased tutoring in the homes, the Columbia undergraduates either organized themselves or chose to affiliate with other operations that permitted them to exercise greater independence and initiative.

They took over a program called the Student Educational Exchange Roundtable, or SEER, whereby Columbia College students sat down in seminars during the summer months with interested Negro high school students to discuss such authors as Freud, James Baldwin, and Steinbeck. Begun in 1963 by two College men from Little Rock, Arkansas, Irv Spitzberg '64 and Robert Price '64, in their home state, the Cit Council has made it a national

program, helping over 400 youths stretch their minds and shoot for good colleges. Dozens of other colleges have joined in the Columbia-conceived scheme, and last summer 16 cities started their own such sessions.

The ~~Cit Council~~ chose to aid, in 1965, the Harlem Education Program, or HEP, a tiny organization of Harlem parents interested in cleaning up their neighborhood on 147th and 148th Streets, improving the public schools in the area, and getting help for their children. Last spring 120 Columbia and Barnard volunteers took the subway to those blocks twice a week. On sagging beds and sofas with springs showing, they spent numerous hours exploring the plays of Shakespeare, algebraic equations, and European history. Last summer they ran a regular HEP day camp for these youngsters on the Columbia campus, using Furnald Hall as headquarters.

Behind these and other new programs in the Citizenship Program is a vague but swelling let's-help-people-help-themselves feeling. As senior Robert Stein, coordinator of the community action program at Grace Methodist Church on Morningside Heights, wrote in a report:

The greatest aid that college students can provide is to help the members of

a community to organize so that they can articulate their needs as a group and then employ the strength of group action in effecting changes in their circumstances.

The Cit Council's new tack combines the emphasis on self-help and local initiative of Goldwater and the N.A.A.M., the welfare approach of the Great Society, and the community-action-against-the-Establishment drives of the radicals and the Black Power advocates.

They must be doing something right. In 1964 there were 450 student volunteers for the Citizenship Program. In 1965 there were 700. This fall there are 1,100.

The University and the faculty, too, have started similar projects. Since 1956 the University has run a Community Athletic Program in Morningside Park to break down the "Chinese wall" between Morningside and Harlem. It was startlingly successful and now involves 2,000 youths annually. But, in 1964 the School of Architecture started a study of the architecture and planning problems of Harlem, in conjunction with community groups and city agencies, to find out how best to make the area more livable and lovely. The Medical School entered into an arrangement with the City's Depart-

ment of Hospitals to train and assist the staff of the Harlem Hospital. (This fall Columbia received the 1966 Humanitarian Award of the Community of Harlem for its work at the largely Negro hospital).

In 1965 the Graduate School of Business joined the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity to help small Negro-owned businesses in Harlem survive and prosper. And some Columbia faculty members began tutoring Harlem seniors for their College Board exams. Last spring a Faculty Civil Rights Committee was formed, and is already providing extra instruction for some of the large (39) group of Negro freshmen that Harry Coleman '46, director of College admissions, sought out. The Graduate School of Social Work is involved in a half dozen projects, and Associate Dean Ginsburg was recently named the City's Commissioner of Welfare. And, this fall the Graduate Teachers College has "adopted" Benjamin Franklin High School in East Harlem, where half the freshmen have reading skills below the *fifth grade* level, and only 30 out of 700 students who enter graduate with diplomas. A battery of Columbia professors will try to bring the school up to "normal" in five or six years.

Also this fall, the University secured a \$10 million grant from the Ford Foundation to do pioneering work in both minority group history and affairs and urban problems.

College volunteers headed for Riker's Island Prison

Like it's a good thing



Larry Mulvehill

BUT IT WOULD BE a misjudgment to attribute the sudden increase in student evangelism only to student initiative and zeal. There obviously has been an amazing shift in undergraduate attitudes since the late 1950's when Dean Chamberlain was twitted for the citizenship idea. Also, the national scene has changed.

Most important, the Federal government has suddenly thrown its weight and money into student social work. What might once have been regarded as subversive student meddling is now hailed by the Office of Economic Opportunity as a Good Thing.

The statistics are staggering. More than \$20 million in Federal funds will go this year into student-run tutorials and community education programs. There are 19 such programs in the New York area alone, though not all of them



Chairman Frank Ward '67
A full college education in itself

are receiving Federal aid. The Citizenship Council's *two* summer camps on the Columbia campus—the HEP day camp and the live-in Double Discovery project to encourage potential college-bound youngsters—were financed this year by a \$317,000 Federal grant.

Sargent Shriver, director of the Federal anti-poverty campaign, told a group of student activists at a meeting in Washington this summer, "Community social action is a dirty word in Congress right now. We're in big political trouble over the financing of local adult groups fighting for social reform. But Congress doesn't mind if *students* are involved in poverty programs, slums, and local organizations. Who can complain about a bunch of college kids working in Harlem? It's not like a group of angry mothers picketing City Hall. So, you fellows come up with ideas and projects and we'll come up with the money for them. Understand?"

They understood. Today if you drop into any citizenship-type organization on a college campus you will probably see a student drafting a proposal for federal aid.

Yet, given the new government largesse and the perverse glamour that

students sometimes attach to working in the slums, it is significant that the Cit Council has also expanded its more conventional, less dramatic programs.

One such program is the government office project. While some radicals or neo-Epicureans still regard any contact with Administration of any kind as instantly corrupting, the Cit Council has rejected the notion and has forcefully tried to place Columbia students in strategic positions and see that they are given a chance to nudge municipal or Federal leaders in what they think is the right direction. Some 50 students now work during the academic year in various administrative offices, from the New York headquarters of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and Mayor Lindsay's office to the State Attorney General's Consumer Frauds division. This past summer 34 College men worked in Washington for various Congressmen and Senators, almost double the number of the summer before. These apprentice politicians perform a range of duties from checking on complaints of overpricing in a Bedford-Stuyvesant supermarket to drafting speeches for Congressmen on agricultural supports.

All the students fight to convince their bosses into giving them serious work involving responsibility and research and not just menial jobs. "We shook the politicians up a bit," says junior Ernest Gilman. "Through pressure, promises, and performance we got them to take us seriously. We proved to them that a college student can come up with ideas that hadn't occurred to the professional public servants."

SO COLUMBIA's Citizenship Program finds itself established. Its dropout rate has plummeted from 50 per cent to under 10 per cent. Its fund-raising efforts get the biggest response from students of any such efforts.

Which raises the question: Will success spoil the Cit Program?

Bigness has brought financial problems. In the past the Program's budget was about \$18,000, over half of which was donated by the College authorities. The projected budget for 1966-67 is close to \$40,000, excluding summer programs. (The summer programs have been expensive in other ways, as some pupils receiving help have

slashed leather sofas and carved up furniture in the residence halls and Ferris Booth, caused the University to re-seed the lawns and replace bushes after each summer, and sparked resentment among some summer students and faculty because many summer campers carry portable radios blaring rock 'n roll music with them).

The Program's bigness has also evoked the nightmare of bureaucracy. The Cit Council has reduced the size of its student governing board from 85 to 25. And it has tried to be a more effective organization by constantly re-evaluating the procedures and results of its many endeavors. But the first move has only brought on a new battle of central vs. autonomous division control; while the latter has led at least one student to complain, "Reports, evaluations. Hell, I volunteered to help in the slums, not to fill out forms."

The new success has brought frowns, bickering and late-night worry sessions to the student executives. Particularly concerned is lean, 6-foot senior Frank Ward, the Council's chairman, who used to gripe loudly about paper work and Administration as a sophomore but has learned the inevitability of both as a senior. Ward, one time champion debater at Holy Cross H.S. in Flushing, N.Y. and son of surgeon Robert Ward, '33, '37 P&S, devotes nearly 40 hours a week to the Program.

Says Ward, "Running the Citizenship Program is like trying to hold the reigns on 15 wild horses while at the same time trying to figure where you are driving and what is the best thing for each horse. Now that each individual program is becoming sophisticated, there's a real danger of splintering. It's a punishing challenge. I wouldn't give it up for anything though. It may ruin your temper, kill your social life, and build up thoughts of despair, but it's like a full college education in itself. If I can survive this year, I should be able to take on an awful lot of work for years."

One of Frank Ward's evangelists spoke of the Program this way: "We are learning a new social geography. I don't want to spend my life just making money and living quietly in the countryside somewhere. I want to be involved in other people's lives. I don't want to escape from the world; I want to join it. And help make it better."



Roar Lion Roar

The Athletics Backlash

AT NO TIME since the 1930's has athletics been the subject of such heated and widespread discussion at the College as this year. Several *ad hoc* alumni committees have formed and met, undergraduates have been debating the matter, and Dean Truman and his aides have been forced to devote many hours to the sports picture.

Underlying the discussion is a rapidly growing discontent with Columbia's disappointing team performances, especially in the major sports, and the comparative inadequacy of Columbia's athletic facilities. While Columbia has been playing by the spirit of the rules of the Ivy League, which call for deemphasized athletics, most of the other Ivy colleges have quietly restored athletics to a position of power and prominence on their campuses. The result in many Columbia sports: increasing losses.

What has happened is that athletics at many colleges is returning to the big-time because of the new popular demands for fun and entertainment in our leisure-filled society, the new money and free publicity available through the new medium of television, and the feeling that the increased pressure for intellectual training is leading to the development of soft, dull spiritless young men.

Since the early 1950's Harvard alumni have been recruiting so furiously that the school has dominated Ivy athletics in the total, all-sports, and wins-losses categories for nine straight years. Princeton, always a power in football, has added basketball, swimming, and other sports to its lists of well-recruited clubs. Ditto for Dartmouth. Brown has scoured even the Canadian woods to form good hockey teams, and has systematically rounded up a championship soccer group. Pennsylvania last year is-

sued a report on athletics calling for a restoration of dignity and equality in sports, and has stepped up recruiting. Cornell is determined to keep up with the competition. The picture at Yale is clouded because of apparently new admissions policies, but years of activity by loyal Yalies keeps the flow of athletes to New Haven fairly strong.

None of these schools, of course, has gone in for the professionalized scouting, bidding, and training of athletes as, say, Notre Dame, which makes over a half million dollars a year on football alone. And, while the Eastern College Athletic Conference this December voted to join the other regional conferences and offer outright athletic scholarships regardless of grades or financial need, the Ivies have no intention of altering their requirements of good academic record and lack of family funds for a scholarship. The historic eight would rather fight than switch.

As for facilities, Pennsylvania has built superb new squash courts. Dartmouth has a mammoth new field house, and Princeton is building an equally big one, with more magnificent accessories. And other of Columbia's rivals are adding additional space and buildings for recreation and competitive sports. Columbia alumni and students still watch football in rickety wooden stands, erected as a "temporary" measure in 1925. And they have witnessed University mismanagement in planning, fund-raising, and timing over a desperately-needed gymnasium that was O.K.'d for construction five years ago and still has not had a shovel in the ground.

Columbia has four options. It can try to pressure the other Ivy schools into closer adherence to the amateur spirit of Ivy League play. It can join the gang and develop more sophisticated search and recruiting procedures. It can continue to go along as it is, getting walloped in many sports. Or it can resign from the Ivy League. Almost no one seems to want to continue as frequent losers or to resign from the Ivy League. And few persons believe that Columbia has any chance of persuading the other Ivy colleges to soften their drives for athletic excellence. The obvious choice: better efforts by coaches, alumni, and students to improve the athletic situation.

This is what is happening. New undergraduate and alumni recruiting committees are springing to life. The College has—with very little University help—built such facilities as the new soccer and freshman baseball fields at Baker Field (\$225,000), a shell house for the College's crews (\$35,000), tennis courts in Riverside Park (\$125,000), squash courts in Havemeyer Hall (\$35,000), a new outdoor board track (\$25,000), a new floor on the main gymnasium (\$25,000), and more lights at Baker Field to make possible late afternoon football and soccer practices (\$35,000).

This fall, at the annual Alumni Homecoming luncheon at the Columbia University Club, Dean David Truman told the assembled crowd:

It may be in some ways slightly irrational, but the fact still is that the performance of the College in its intercollegiate athletic competition is important to the spirit and the morale of the entire institution. Intercollegiate athletics play



Manny Warman

Coach Donelli, Dean Truman, Admissions Director Coleman

Only one choice: to get busy

a major role in the life of any men's college . . .

I am emphasizing that this is probably irrational; but lots of things in life are. I have been around our campus long enough to have noticed that when things are going well, especially in football, a lot of Columbia people hold their heads a bit higher . . .

I should worry very much if Columbia were at the top of the heap consistently and in every sport. I am equally inclined to worry if Columbia does not win its fair share of games and championships. Our teams should always have to be reckoned with by those who are properly our opponents and who have our kind of standards . . .

From time to time I have heard alumni suggest that the administration, whatever "the administration" is, is not interested in athletics. I would like to say to you that if that has been the case, it is not the case now. The administration of Columbia College is interested in seeing that its alumni maintain their interest and in making the College fully competitive.

Happy Ending

"FOR EVERY SOPHOMORE in your lineup, you lose a game." So says Dick Colman, Princeton's head football coach. Columbia played most of this season with 11 to 14 sophomores on its 22-man offensive-defensive team. But luckily it lost only seven of its nine games.

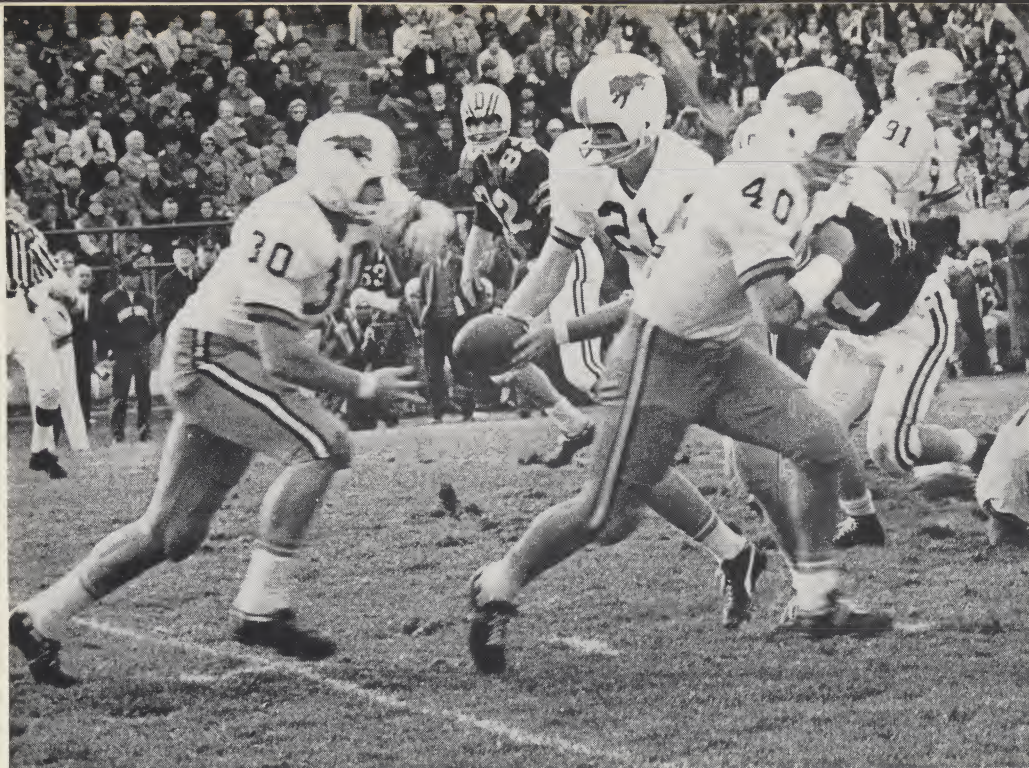
It was a peculiar season. Prior to the start of classes, at Camp Columbia in the hills of western Connecticut, 69 College men turned out for the squad,

the highest number ever. Co-captains Robert Hast and Dick Flory had done such a zealous job—they wrote personal letters to each man on the team at the start of the summer—that defensive coach Al Paul said early in September, "The spirit at camp is the best in my seven years here."

There were two fine new young coaches on the staff in addition to Head Coach Donelli, Al Paul, and the extremely able offensive coach, Howard Weyers: Bob Schwalenberg (Juniata '60), a former all-Middle Atlantic Conference quarterback and backfield coach at Lafayette, and Frederick Duval (Worcester Polytechnic '61), a three-letterman in college who coached football and wrestling at a Connecticut high school for three years while heading the physics department (he has a M.S. in math from Wesleyan) and was defensive coach at Central Connecticut for a year.

The team seemed to be seriously thin only at the tackle position. And there was some concern about the shortage of talented upperclassmen. But there was confidence.

The Light Blue quickly lost to a powerful Colgate team 38-0 in the opener, however, and went to Princeton with no great spectator support. To everyone's astonishment, the Lions played like angry bearcats and nearly upended the mighty Princeton gang, 14-12.



Sophomores O'Connor (30), Domres (21), and Busa (40) in action against Dartmouth
Near the end of the season they found themselves

Oddly, it was the defensive team that made heroes of the never-say-die Columbia men; they held the Princeton steamroller to a mere 128 yards total offense. Columbia alumni and students raised their hopes and began to suspect a fairly exciting season.

Instead, the defensive squad declined in effectiveness, while the offensive team was groping and experimenting to find a combination of players that could attack with vigor and skill. In succession, the Light Blue lost to Harvard, Yale, Rutgers, Cornell, and Dartmouth. To add to the woe, after the Harvard game, the team lost co-captain Dick Flory, the All-Ivy, granite-hard, 210-lb. defensive tackle, because of a neck injury.

Then, on November 12 at Baker Field, the Columbia squad found itself. Three sophomore backs, quarterback Marty Domres, halfback Jim O'Connor, and fullback Mike Busa had tasted enough battle to learn how to cope with it. Against Pennsylvania, they unveiled a slashing offensive, rolling up 344 yards on the ground, a new Light Blue record. Nigerian senior, John Edoga, even booted a 32-yard field goal as the Lions topped Penn, 22-14. Only Columbia's pass defense still appeared weak.

The next Saturday against Brown, the offense was downright ferocious. With much better blocking on the line, the Lions astonished the 5,200 spectators by amassing the greatest total offensive yardage in Ivy history, 505

yards, as well as the most first downs, 29. The 6'1", 200-lb Jim O'Connor, a former star at Deerfield Academy, put on, according to the *New York Times*, "one of the most brilliant running performances ever seen on an Ivy grid-iron." The young tailback broke the Columbia and Ivy individual rushing mark by racing 225 yards on 34 carries and tied the Ivy record for touchdowns in one game, 4. (He was promptly named Ivy "Back of the Week.") Again, the pass defense was shoddy, but the Lions overcame, 40-38.

Columbia finished sixth in the League, and owing to its last two performances, came within seven-tenths of a yard of finishing second to juggernaut Dartmouth in total offense.

Perhaps the greatest praise should go to Leo Makohen, the 6'1", 195-lb. senior from Medford, Massachusetts. A fine defensive end for the past two years, Makohen was asked to switch to offensive tackle at the start of this season. He did so cheerfully and with such skill that by mid-season, he was pushing aside opponents 30 pounds heavier than he. Coach Donelli says, "By the end of the season, Leo was as good as any offensive tackle in the league. In the Brown game, he played spectacularly." Makohen was selected for the second team All-Ivy honors.

Quarterback Domres also developed sophistication as the season wore on. A serious student of the game—he frequently studies game films by himself

—the 6'3" sophomore developed as a master strategist and a cool, strong performer. Also outstanding was senior guard Dave Morash. Very quick, Morash frequently played both ways, always commendably. The team will lose Morash, rugged center Joe Tuths, wingback Mike Tosi, quarterback Rick Ballantine, and big end Jerry Zawadkas. Fortunately, it will have back 6'3" 210-lb. sophomore Bob Brookshire at tackle, who moves well, junior guard Tom Reed, and sophomore end Alford Dempsey, the "Georgia flash" (fastest man on the team), as well as "baby bulls" O'Connor and bruising 200-lb. fullback Mike Busa.

Defensively, Columbia will lose Flory and Bob Hast, and reliable line backer Don Rink and defensive back Roland Butts. But they will retain a pair of superb ends in Bob Regan and Bob Werner. Werner, a 6'4", 215-lb. player, who showed great strength and uncanny anticipation, has been called by Coach Donelli "potentially the greatest defensive end in the East." (He was named to second team All-Ivy this year, his first.) John Feddock, a burly tackle, and Chester Stewart, tiny but fleet and promising defensive back, will also return. They too are both sophomores.

If the current freshman crop helps out, next year—and the succeeding years—could be good ones for the Lions.

Frosh Footballers

ACCORDING TO NEW COACH, Bill Campbell '61, the Lions cubs were strong "tackle to tackle." At tackle, for example, there were six good, fast play-

Football coaches: (top) Donelli, Weyers (offense), Campbell (freshmen); (bottom) Schwalenberg (offense ass't), Frizell (ends), Paul (defense), Duval (defense ass't)

Almost a comparable staff now



ers over 210 lbs. And there are two outstanding backs, fullback Nat Jones and halfback Paul Burlingame, and a potentially fine end, George Starke.

New Rule

THE N.C.A.A.'S RULE COMMITTEE at end of this season decided that, beginning next fall, the five interior linemen will have to remain at the line of scrimmage during punts until the ball is kicked.

In recent years, the punt return, a potentially dazzling maneuver, has practically disappeared from college football. This change is designed to restore the exciting action in this dramatic exchange. It will require that Columbia and other teams develop new punt return strategies, put new reliance on the defensive ends to catch the punt receiver, and find a great breakaway runner to gather in the booming punts and scamper effectively with them.

The Machine Wins

EACH YEAR *Spectator*, the campus daily, runs a football prophet column, with various students, faculty, and a favored pulchritudinous female guessing the outcomes of the Saturday's contests in advance. This fall, an IBM computer, run by two former Blue Key members, Neal Gronich '64 and Steve Grossman '64, entered the competition.

After 8 weeks of calculating, the computer won, beating all the campus football knowledgeable. The machine's manipulators shared the \$25 prize.

Soccer's Big Show

THIS WAS THE BEST year for the College's soccer team since the sport was revived at Morningside in 1957 and entered the Ivy League in 1960. The scrappy Lion booters were 8-4 for the season and 4-3 in Ivy play, earning them third place in the League.

In Ivy play they topped strong teams from Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Dartmouth, but lost a heartbreaker to Penn 1-2. They were outclassed by only two clubs this season: perennial powerful Harvard (1-3) and well-recruited Brown (0-3), which this year won its fourth straight Ivy title.

The primary reason for the squad's success was an all-senior forward line. Insides Mossik Hacobian, the fine captain and Iranian-born architecture student, and Roger Keppel ("terrific technique:" Coach Molder); wings Justin Malewezi, the 125-lb. marvel from Nyasaland, and Romulo Maurizi, the Italian-born high scorer; and center forward Demetrios Lappas, a Greek 3-2 engineering transfer student from Hamilton College, all jelled nicely this year. The quiet, expert coaching of Joseph Molder calls for short passes, give-and-go patterns, quick bursts, and controlled play. This year's experienced front line, a veritable United Nations group, carried out the assignment

Fullbacks George Michaelides, a strong junior from Greece, Silvio Perich, a sophomore with good technique, and Abraham Lesnick, an alert defender, contributed greatly to relieving the pressure on talented junior goalie John Davis. When Davis was injured late in the season, he was replaced by soph James Lo Dolce, who looked like an outstanding prospect.

Captain Hacobian and Rick Andrews were chosen for the All-Ivy team. Lesnick will captain next year's team.

Soccer has quickly become the Cinderella sport at the College. Toward the end of the season, when it seemed the Lions might have a shot at the Ivy title, the booters shared headlines and



All-Ivy player Hacobian tries for a goal against Brown

The best year ever

skillfully. What they lacked in size, strength, toughness, and depth, they made up for in finesse and determination.

Also of great importance was an all-prep school trio at center field: junior Richard Andrews, from the Bahamas and Kent School, who had a splendid year, covering the midfield like a rain-storm and dominating it often; junior Gerald Fitzsimmons from South Bend, Indiana and Deerfield Academy, who is exceedingly tough and a fierce competitor; and sophomore Brian Ackerman, from Middletown, Connecticut and Mount Hermon School, who was a versatile performer.

campus sports talk with the football squad.

Sadly, the freshman team was a weak one, although it had a brilliant goalie named Douglas Watt, a man to watch. But the nine-year-old sport is building up an intensely devoted alumni group, led by former All-Ivy player and captain Steve Robinson '64. Robinson this fall put out a *Columbia Soccer Newsletter*, which was as professional and informative an athletic communication as we have ever seen at Morningside. The alumni group, aided by an attractive, hard-working new freshman coach named James Rien, a doctoral candidate, should begin to be of real aid to

Columbia and Coach Molder. Soccer as a sport in America is growing fast, and the eager young alumni hope that Columbia will grow with it.

A handicap is the fact that Columbia has only one playing field, while all the other Ivy schools have two to four. (Harvard just completed a third field.) The Columbia freshman have to use the field at the Horace Mann School for their home games. The soccer enthusiasts, however, are hoping that perhaps a second field could be squeezed in at Baker Field on the baseball diamond's outfield.

Just a Cross-Country Boy

DEPTH WAS MISSING in cross-country this fall. In senior Bennett Flax, Columbia had one of the finest long distance runners in the East this year. Flax made the All-Ivy team after finishing fourth—second among Ivy competitors—in the 10-team Heptagonals at

The Old Blues in a rugby battle

A trip to England, Ireland, and Wales and a North American championship



Hugh Rogers

Van Cortlandt Park. In doing so he broke the Columbia course record with a time of 25:43 for the gruelling five-mile race. But the six others on the team couldn't match the Flax standard. Coach Edgar "Dick" Mason's runners managed to pick up only one victory, over Dartmouth, during the season.

With Flax graduating, the outlook is dark grey. There is a trio of hard-working sophomores: Gary Rosenberg, Dick Szempruch, and Don Trelstad. But a respectable cross-country team requires a minimum of seven good endurance runners, with one or two of them being outstanding.

There are faint signs, however, that Columbia's track alumni are beginning to spring to life the way that alumni in other sports have begun to do. Perhaps eventually, but why not now?

Rugby Renaissance

THIS FALL an American all-star rugby team of 30 players toured England, Ireland, and Wales, playing a rugged nine-game schedule and winning six of the contests. The sponsor was the Old Blue Rugby Football Club, composed largely of young Columbia alumni.

The Old Blues, captained by Bill Smith '57, have become one of the most powerful rugby teams in the world. After returning from the tour, the club promptly shed its players borrowed from other rugby clubs, entered a 55-team North American tournament in late November, and won it by whipping their arch-enemy and the former leading rugby power in the United States, the New York Rugby Club, 18-0. Scores by the Old Blues were made by such persons as Tom Hagerty '62, Dick Donelli '59, and Ed Malmstrom '65.

Sports, Pickup Style

REMEMBER INTRAMURALS? Though one seldom hears about this part of the Columbia sports program, it continues to be a remarkably active enterprise. Last year 2,100 of the 11,000 University students on Morningside, most of them from the College, participated in a variety of competitions, meets, and tournaments.

We visited Kent Wright (Indiana '63), the director of the Intramurals

Program, in his University Hall office to be brought up to date. A lean, boyish, quiet, highly intelligent enthusiast about intramurals ("They are a perfect combination of fun and competition, and great exercise"), Wright told us about his program.

In fall he runs a touch football tournament in Morningside Park in which about 16 teams participate. This fall they were from the fraternities, dormitories, and "independents," which are usually graduate school groups. He also runs a tennis tournament on the Riverside Park courts. In winter he organizes a basketball tournament, a swimming meet, a volley ball league, and a wrestling meet. The spring brings on a softball competition, a track meet at Baker Field, and another tennis tournament.

Wright told us that he tries to keep the graduate school teams separate because they frequently have former, All-East, All-Conference, or All-American college players on them. He finds the winter season the toughest to run because the facilities are so cramped. "Our need for the new gymnasium is really *desperate*," he said. His biggest problem, Wright feels, is communicating with the University's many students. "It's difficult to establish how and where to let everyone know about the what's and when's of the intramural program. I'm thinking of starting a newsletter or monthly calendars."

In addition to his intramural duties, Kent Wright has this year been put in charge of Columbia's rapidly growing athletic clubs. In case you didn't know, Columbia now has fully active sports clubs in sailing, bowling, riflery, rugby, lacrosse, skiing, judo, squash, water polo, and scuba-diving! "We also have lots of requests to revive the Outing Club, but no group has come forward with leadership yet," said Wright.

According to Wright, who speaks with a slight Indiana drawl still, city life makes sports doubly urgent, and Columbia's emphasis on academic achievement necessitates truly amateur, enjoyable sports activities such as the intramural program provides.

Shots in the Dark

WE WERE SURPRISED to learn that Columbia's powerful rifle team lost this fall to N.Y.U., 1005 to 1004, especially since they had defeated Yale



Scott Murphy

Intramurals director Kent Wright
Constant competitions and now scuba diving

Fraternity touch football contest in Morningside Park
A perfect combination of fun, competition, and exercise



Scott Murphy

and four other teams easily. Captain Merek Lipson '67 explained to us, "We're not as strong as we were last year, when we took the Ivy championship for the second straight year and came in second in the excellent Metropolitan Rifle League. We lost four of our top shooters last June, and none of us are really outstanding shots. Still, we are doing fairly well, and we should win our third straight Ivy crown."

Lipson told us that the Metropolitan League has gone from a 5-man to a 4-man team this year, to be in step with the National Rifle Association competitions. Only the Ivies still have 5-man teams now, and they should change in the next year or two. "That helps a small club like ours," said Lipson.

The team this year has only three seniors, Lipson, James Schwartz, and Alan Creutz, and two juniors, John Norton and George Kaufman. But there are four promising sophomores, Jeff Escher, Steve Larson, John Lombardo, and Eric Salzman.

Bridge-It

BRIDGE? BRIDGE! Columbia's Bridge Team is undefeated for the past two years in the Eastern Intercollegiate Bridge League. And they have trounced three opponents, Lafayette, Dartmouth, and Rutgers thus far this year, with Princeton and Pennsylvania left to play.

Led by Texan John Bromberg '68 and New Yorker August Boehm '68, the team is preparing for the big Harvard Invitational Intercollegiate Bridge Tournament at Cambridge at the end of February.

New Crew Coach

COACH Stuart "Sam" MacKenzie came in like a lion and went out like a lamb. After only one year as Columbia's crew coach, the tall, world-famous rower was asked to resign, following a year in which the Light Blue crews were notoriously unsuccessful and his coaching was light-hearted and distracted by outside business interests.

To replace him, Athletic Director Ralph Furey '28 has named 24-year-old Herb Soroca '63, who stroked and captained the 1962 and 1963 crews,



Golfers Garrett Bergen '26 (left) and Louis Calamaras '31 (third from left) with Princeton opponents

Second best in the Midwest

the last being the most successful in 25 years as it won five of six regattas. He becomes the youngest head coach at any major rowing college in the United States.

Soroca plans no great innovations. He hopes only that he can kindle some great unity and dedication. "We have a slight group, both in quality and quantity," said Soroca. "But there are some fine prospects among them. All we need is eight guys who will dedicate themselves."

Midwestern Golf

WE JUST LEARNED that each August in the Chicago area there is a "Chicagoland Ivy League Alumni Golf Championship." Apparently, it's been going on since 1955.

This past August a Columbia pair—Garrett Bergen '26 of Winnetka and Louis Calamaras '31 of Lincolnwood—almost captured the trophy. But they had to settle for a second-place tie with Harvard at 153, while a Brown duo shot a remarkable 70-71 for a low 141.

The Boats Roll On

COLUMBIA'S SAILORS continue to develop nicely. On October 30, they came in third in the East in the Nevins Trophy competition, just three points behind M.I.T. and Navy. Dick Leonard '67, the College's expert skipper, took first place in individual honors.

The freshmen sailors did not do as well as their predecessors. Columbia's yearling boatmen have won the frosh Fall Championship two out of the last three years. This November 13 at Kings Point, however, the young Lion sailors, fighting a 45-mile per hour wind, had to settle for 7th place, out of 33.

In February the Columbia Sailing Club is moving its home base from the Stuyvesant Yacht Club on City Island, where they have been since 1963, to the World's Fair Marina in Flushing, N.Y. According to Peter Rugg '69, the Club's Commodore, the College men will lease a 90-foot float, space on a pier, a storage shed, and parking facilities—for \$1 a year!

Basketball Blues

MOST PERSONS ON CAMPUS were getting ready for an eventful and highly successful basketball season at Columbia this year. Only Princeton seemed capable of halting the Lions in Ivy play, and there was even talk of the team going undefeated.

Then disaster struck Coach Jack Rohan's club. First, potential All-American 7-foot center Dave Newmark became ill, underwent a tonsillectomy in November, and decided to take a year's leave of absence from college for health reasons. However, the Lions quickly reorganized their strategy without the

great pivot man. Then, first team forward Jack Dema, a 6'5" senior, pulled a hamstring muscle and just as he recovered, he broke his ankle in a practice game. Third, the team's swift southpaw guard, Art Sprengle, the team's defensive ace, broke his wrist.

Almost needless to say, there is much moaning about Morningside basketball this year.

But Coach Rohan's squad has remained curiously positive in its outlook, and to many people's astonishment won a series of early season games that few people expected they would. The burden has fallen on six players: 6'6" junior center Larry Borger, senior forward 6'4" Tuck Ganzenmuller and sophomore forward 6'2" Roger Walaszek, and senior guards Joel Hoffman, the team's captain, and Chuck Ksieniewicz, and slender 6'2" junior Bill Ames.

Anyone interested in Columbia basketball should turn out to see this year's freshman team. Led by high school All-American Jim McMillan, a 6'5" 220-lb. forward, the Cubs are a match for almost any team they face this year.

Skipper Dick Leonard '67 at the helm

A new home base for the sailors



Morningside's Late, Late Show

Five years ago the Columbia-Community Gymnasium seemed like a bold step forward in town-gown affairs.

Now some persons are not so sure. What happened?

Where does the matter stand now?

LAST JULY 21, Columbia University held a fashionable high tea in one of its buildings on 113th Street. The hosts were several prominent University figures including Vice President Lawrence Chamberlain; and the guests were persons like Miss Karen Bell, Mr. Francisco Benjamin, and Mr. Dexter De Sane—aged 5, 12, and 13—Morningside youngsters.

The tea was held to celebrate the official opening of a vest pocket playground donated by Columbia to the community on a site until recently occupied by a 140-room hotel notorious for noise, larceny, and drug addiction. The building, which was one of the last of its kind on Morningside Heights, was purchased by Columbia and razed. In its place a paved playground with basketball and badminton courts was installed for the area's youngsters, who had been asked to decorate its brick walls with pastel murals.

It cost Columbia \$332,000 for the land and building, \$22,000 for the demolition, and \$17,500 to build the playground—a total of \$371,000.

But the building of an expensive

playground by Columbia, staffed by its students, for all the residents of Morningside Heights—and other actions by the University for the area—has been overshadowed by the recent controversy over the \$9 million gymnasium that Columbia will begin building this spring in Morningside Park.

On the surface the idea of constructing the gymnasium, which includes a \$1.5 million wing for the community, seems remarkably lacking in controversy. If anything, it was designed to facilitate compromise.

It is to be built on a huge rock outcropping; so almost no trees or grass will be disturbed. By using the park site instead of a city block, no residents of Morningside Heights will be displaced. Also by using the park site, Morningside Park, for decades an untended no-man's land of broken bottles, crumbling, dangerous cement stairs, and unpruned trees and bushes, would be made clean, safe, and horticulturally lovely again. Columbia will build in addition a new playground and a new sitting area for Morningside residents.

And, the "Chinese Wall" effect of

the deserted park between Morningside and Harlem will be partially eliminated and the park turned into an interracial meeting place full of activity. Perhaps best of all, the community would be given a fine indoor facility to complement the nine-year-old outdoor Columbia-Community Athletic Program, in which Columbia student volunteers have aided Morningside youngsters annually. (Last year 2,468 youths on community teams used the Columbia-donated field 205 days; undergraduates 160 days.)

Of course, Columbia College will get a half-century overdue new gymnasium as headquarters for both its intercollegiate program, in which 35 per cent of the 2,700 College men participate, and its intramural program, in which 60 per cent play.

A reasonable idea? A sound, thoughtful, community-conscious effort?

It seemed that way to nearly everyone in 1961. Then, with the concurrence of Mayor Robert Wagner, Park Commissioner Newbold Morris, Robert Moses, the City Council, the State Senate, Governor Rockefeller, and dozens of community groups, the University signed a 100-year lease with the city for use of the rock-slope. The rent was \$3,000 a year.

The key provision of the agreement—the item that laid the moral foundation for leasing public park land to a private institution—was the stipulation that Columbia build, equip, and staff a gymnasium for New York City which was to be reserved exclusively for community use. Columbia agreed. It designed a community gym that occupied more space than the city requested, 12 per cent. It contracted to staff the community facility with trained instructors and supervisors, at a charge to the University of about \$80,000 a year. (Over the 100-year lease this item would cost Columbia at least \$8 million.) Since the gym would require \$1.5 million to build, Columbia University was to make a \$9.5 million commitment to the financially-strapped city and the community—in return for use of the rock site for its own gymnasium.

That was the deal in 1961. That is the deal today.

BUT IN THE PAST five years the mood of the New York community, like that of many other American urban

communities, has shifted appreciably. In particular, the mood of the Negro inhabitants has changed dramatically. What seemed like a breakthrough in community concern by Columbia, what was hailed as a pioneering American effort in urban university-neighborhood relations in 1961, suddenly seems like a crummy handout to some.

Scattered park lovers have questioned the use of park land for private use. Newly aroused minority group representatives have challenged the use of only one-eighth of the premises for community purposes. A political club in Morningside that has had its district lines redrawn has assailed the gym as segregationist. A newly appointed parks commissioner, imaginative and energetic but uninformed and publicity-seeking, had sounded off against the gym before he had a chance to acquaint himself with the facts about the

area, the park, or the project. A knot of Morningside residents, many living in rent-controlled apartments and dreadfully fearful of university expansion, have pronounced the deal "immoral." A handful of students, some of them critical of Columbia on other grounds, have sided with the new critics. A few newspapers, enamored with sensational confrontations, have reported the sudden assaults prominently. And a new Mayor, fresh from Washington and beset with a host of financial, personnel, and other problems, has not yet found time to become concerned about the institutions of higher education in the city, despite the fact that New York City, with over 400,000 university students, is now America's greatest college town.

One of the new critics is District Leader Mrs. Amelia Betanzos of the Riverside Democratic Club. A short,

stocky woman with flashing eyes, she freely issues statements full of contempt for Columbia. "Park land belongs to the whole community, not to Columbia," she says angrily, and urges, "The Parks Department should build a playground there or a totally public gymnasium and pool. Then we shall have real integration." Her club, once a true reform club, led in part by Columbia professors, aided by hundreds of Columbia students, and holding its big meetings at Columbia's Faculty Club without charge, has become, according to many observers, racially-oriented and largely obstructive. Virtually all Columbia people have resigned from membership. (Last year two of the Democratic Club leaders accepted top posts in the Republican administration under Mayor John Lindsay.)

More influential is Henry Stern, the young, lean, highly intelligent new executive director of the Parks Department. An ambitious liberal, alternately soft-spoken and angry, he believes passionately in a more beautiful and socially harmonious city. "Columbia is not erecting a handsomely designed building. And they are only letting the community into the basement. It's another of the University's underhanded tricks. But a bad deal can be changed." Critics contend that Stern, a lawyer, is occasionally loose with the facts (he did not know exactly what the community was receiving as part of the gymnasium) and that he can be one-eyed in his views because of his zeal. His former boss, the flamboyant 36-year-old Park Commissioner Thomas P. F. Hoving III, agreed with Stern's view of the project and has labeled the Columbia-Community Gym "ridiculous" and urged "public protest" against it.

Neither of the two public officials has ever complained directly to or attempted to negotiate with Columbia but have instead held press conferences and encouraged community dissidents in public demonstrations.

One of the most important of the new critics is State Senator Basil Paterson, an informed, dedicated, hard-working, and talented Negro lawyer who had no objections to the Columbia-Community gymnasium five years ago as an N.A.A.C.P. official but who has reservations now. He calmly told us:

I'm not against using park space if the community need is urgent. Parks are to be used, not just looked at. But I'm not

The hip-pocket playground on 113th Street that Columbia has built for the community
A \$371,000 donation but no credit at all



Manuel Hernandez

sure that this gymnasium is going up under circumstances that are fair to the community. Is 12 per cent enough?

I grew up on the street across from Morningside Park. I know personally that thousands of Harlem youngsters between 110th Street and 125th Street have only two fields to play on. One of them is Morningside Park. The Columbia-Community program outdoors is O.K. but by requiring organized teams—with uniforms—to participate, lots of youngsters can't play. Also, the Columbia gym has a swimming pool, while the community gym does not. In the hot summer, that's a big difference.

The worst thing though is Columbia's failure to consult Harlem's elected representatives. You know, I was preparing a bill in Albany to repeal the gymnasium and not one Columbia official ever came to see me! Columbia should not take what seems to be an arrogant attitude. Never once in the past five years has Columbia made its purposes clear to the community, except possibly through a New York Times reporter.

We don't want to fight every expansion by the University. We know about education's growing needs. But Columbia must come before the community and the city and explain its needs and hopes in an open, democratic way.

Look, Columbia's neighborhood has changed. The mood of the Negroes has changed. I've reacted to it. Columbia hasn't.

James Young, the expert, popular Director of Community Activities at the Columbia - Community Athletic Field, says, "We don't require uniforms for the kids. And the free play in open fields is bunk. Go to any New York park and look at the fields. You'll find *adult* teams playing; the kids get chased away by the older, tougher guys. Our program, in which 2,500 youngsters participate, is the most efficient and



The rocky slope on which the new gym will be built

The climate may be changing again

best community athletic program for kids in New York, if not the nation. We have church-teams, P.A.L. teams, block teams—all creeds, all colors. No university I know does anything like this." However, the frequently praised, 42-year-old Negro director, whose salary is paid by the University, adds, "Columbia's community relations and community information policies have been bad." Jim Young is worried because racial issues have risen where none previously existed. The gymnasium is in part designed to extend Young's outdoor program to an indoors and year-round one. But now the controversy is beginning to hurt his pioneering endeavors.

COLUMBIA OFFICIALS too are worried about the flames of racial tension being fanned by the heated critics. Morningside Heights is possibly the most truly integrated community in the entire city. It has people of nearly every age, religion (even a Buddhist temple for Orientals on 105th Street), geographic background, economic position (except the very rich), and racial origin (except the American Indian). The University hopes to keep it that way.

Columbia has done far more than any other New York college or university in aiding minority groups in a large variety of ways. It stimulated, along with other institutions on Morningside, the construction of two large housing projects — Morningside Gardens, a fully integrated cooperative with 1,000 families, and Grant Houses with 2,000

low-income families—in an area north of Columbia between Harlem and Morningside Heights where once there were congested tenements. Its students and schools have run an array of helpful programs and conducted important studies and research. It has built a playing field, a vest-pocket playground, and tennis courts for joint student-community use. After some early clumsiness, it has engineered an extraordinarily sensitive, humane, and generous program of tenant relocation and social rehabilitation.

As one Columbia trustee put it, "The new opposition to the gym, and the hostility to Columbia is monstrous. Not only has it begun to create racial tension where almost none existed, but it is blatantly illegal. We've spent \$750,000 on planning the new gymnasium and raised \$5.4 million from alumni, friends, foundations, and the like. Mr. Hoving in particular has acted illegally—he could be sued—and in an irresponsible rabble-rousing manner that is nothing short of scandalous for an important public official."

The University though is far from blameless. Most people, including many University officials, agree with Senator Paterson's charge that Columbia has not consulted and informed the community adequately about the gymnasium. One or two Columbia executives have been haughty. (Said one, "When Zeckendorf, City officials, the Lincoln Center people, or the East Side real estate developers have built, *they* didn't have to issue pamphlets and hold town meetings. And they *really*



Community activities director Jim Young (left)
The best program for kids in the city

ripped up neighborhoods.") But most Columbia officials have just been too overworked and preoccupied to get into the time-eating process of long deliberations and constant communication. They care, but they haven't broadcast their concern.

Also, the University has been too slow in getting the gymnasium built. Five years after signing the lease, architects are still not finished with the working drawings. As one high official in the Lindsay administration put it, "A lot of the blame must be put on Columbia for bungling its fund drive for the gym and failing to have adequate planning and architectural help. If the gym had been begun two years ago, the present controversy would not have arisen."

Then, too, University spokesmen have been puzzlingly silent. The frequent "no comments" have not only failed to correct misinformation and supply the facts but have even caused University friends to grow suspicious.

Most fundamental though is that higher education, New York City, urban Negroes, city planning and design have all been changing rapidly, especially in the past five years. Columbia

has been manifestly slow in hiring expert staff to cope with these minor revolutions. It has acted neatly in some areas—Federal relations is an example—but has not done so in others. Numerous faculty members, several trustees, and some colleagues have begged President Grayson Kirk to beef up his top echelon—easily the thinnest top administration of any major American university. But he has been bafflingly reluctant to do so. As a result, planning, fund-raising, publicity, alumni work—and community design and community relations—have suffered to some degree.

HAPPILY, there seems to be a restoration of reasonableness and cooperation developing. About the Columbia-Community Gymnasium one aide of Mayor Lindsay said the other week, "I think the University and the community and the city have turned the corner on this issue. The gym controversy exposed the foolishness of the bickering of the past two years. It showed that when Columbia needs something and wants to go ahead with a building program it has a good chance of succeeding. And when the

community or the city decides to, it can terribly embarrass and annoy the University."

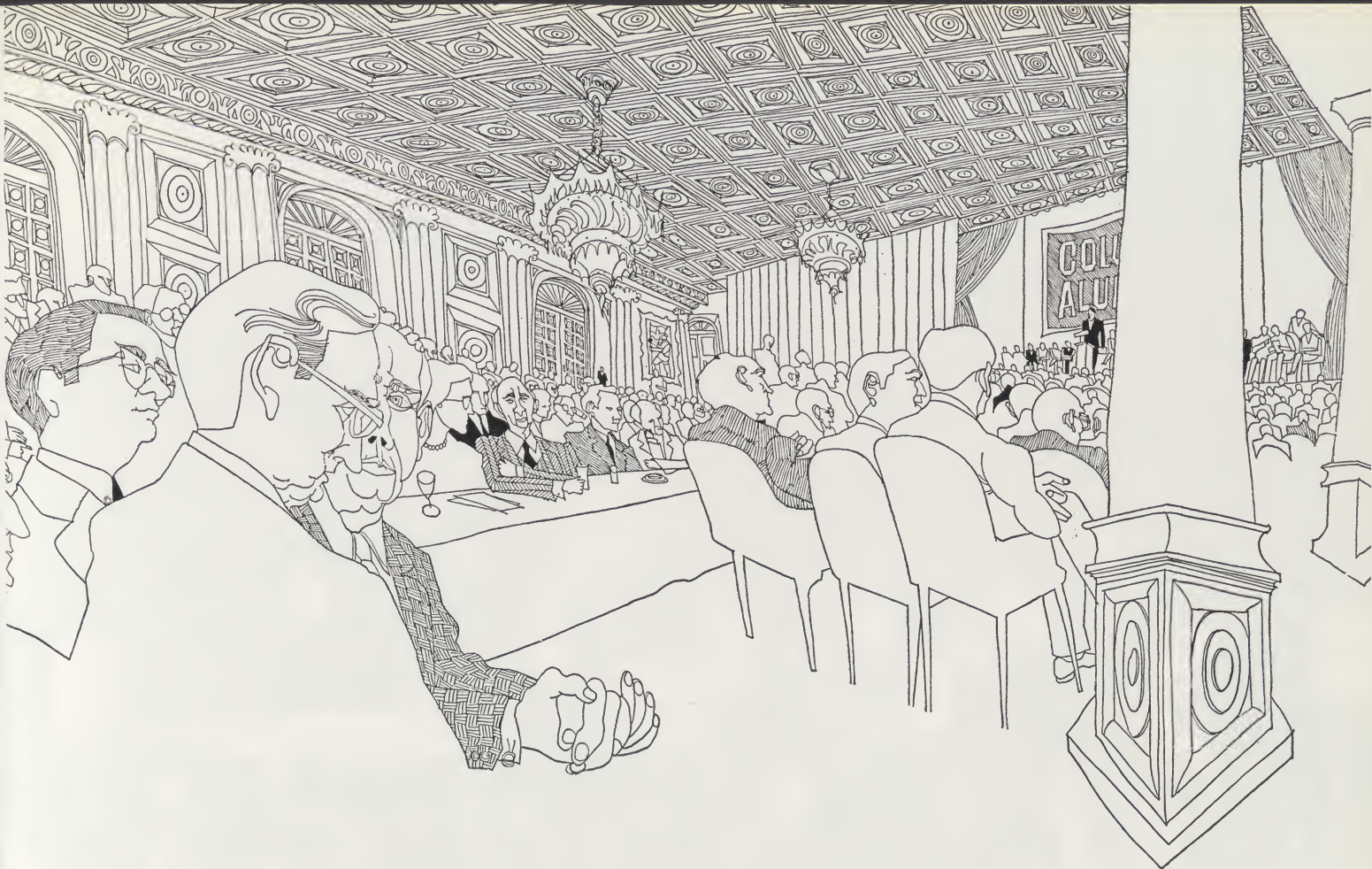
Vice President Lawrence Chamberlain, a wise, humane, almost saintly scholar, who has endured with anguish the well-intentioned but bizarre practices of an inexperienced female Manhattan Borough President, the unresearched blasts of enthusiastic new municipal officials, the breakdown of the once-promising Morningside Renewal Council into a cacophony of pitiful, petty disputants, and the occasional inadequacies of Columbia's woefully undermanned top echelon, comments stoically, "I think we can start talking rationally again—and to each other. We must, if we are to live together."

Said Dr. Chamberlain, who is the originator of the idea of the Columbia Community Athletic Field—in 1955 when almost no one else was thinking about constructive urban university-community reforms: "Most of the slow, cordial, intimate contacts between the University and the community that were carefully built up since World War II have been smashed in the last few years. Hopefully, the climate may be changing again."



Baseball coach John Balquist with youngsters in Columbia's Morningside program

The most truly integrated area in New York



Talk of the Alumni

New Man in Town

THIS SEPTEMBER the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College found itself a new executive secretary, Max J. Lovell '23. An attorney, who has represented several trade associations, a former Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) administrative official, and the ex-national chairman of several U.S. Maccabiah teams, Lovell replaces Eric Peterson III '65, who is now a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

The new executive secretary was scarcely on the job two months when

he issued a "Plan for Action" calling for an alumni newsletter, "more and better Association coverage" in *CCT*, a pamphlet describing the history and work of the Association, reorganization of the weakest alumni classes, revival of the Society of the Class Presidents, better relationships with undergraduates, greater participation of the alumni in "Columbia's athletic picture," and a major study "to resolve the problem of the many overlapping and conflicting alumni groups, committees, funds, and drives which address themselves to al-

umni." It was sent to a select group of active College alumni and numerous College and University officials.

Said new secretary Lovell, "Columbia has a *fair* alumni association—not a bad one but not a good one. We've got to try to make it a great one."

At the College, Lovell was a varsity letterman in track and a leading participant in the Varsity Show.

To head the Association this year are four outstanding alumni: President Henry L. King '48 is a partner in the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell,

M. Lovell '23
Executive Sec'y



H. King '48
President



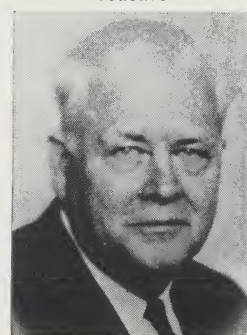
T. Macioce '39
Vice President



E. Rossides '49
Secretary



H. M. Lyter '28
Treasurer





Larry Mulvehill

Baker Field Alumni Reunion

Gay, crowded, and a cornucopia of food for the Class of 1942

Sunderland and Kiendl; Vice President Thomas Macioce '39 is vice president of the Allied Stores Corporation; Secretary Eugene Rossides '49 is a partner in Royall, Koegel & Rogers; and Treasurer H. Melvin Lyter '28 is vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

New members of the Alumni Association's Board of Directors are: Bernard Axelrod '30, a leading New York attorney; John H. Mathis '31, president of the Lone Star Cement Corporation; Frederic S. Berman '49, commissioner of the New York City Rent and Rehabilitation Administration; and George Thompson '42, Dohr Professor of Accounting and Business Law at Columbia.

Not So Quiet on the Alumni Front

THE INDEPENDENT College Alumni Association continues to move more

vigorously and effectively than in the past.

The Homecoming festivities before the Harvard game on Saturday, October 8, were as gay, colorful, and warm hearted as ever. Over 3,600 persons attended. The Class of 1928 again won the prize for the greatest number of classmates in attendance: 134.

To us, the part of the Fall Reunion that has become most pleasant is the special gathering of the 25th reunion class. While 90 men from the Class of 1942 gathered in that restrained, urbane, but obviously pleasurable way that Columbia men have about reunions, Dean and Mrs. Truman circulated among them, asking questions and dispensing information about today's College. In the background was a beautiful cornucopia of food and drink that would have made Roman senators envious.

The Class of 1931 with its white

baseball caps made a bid for real flair by renting a yacht for the day. Under the direction of President Art Smith, Irv du Fine, and Bernie Hanneken, the Class threw a crowded but nautical after-the-game cocktail party at the Columbia crew boat dock below Baker Field.

The Alexander Hamilton Dinner on the evening of November 22 was equally well-run and well-attended. This year's Alexander Hamilton medal for "distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor" went to Alfred A. Knopf '12.

After a superb dinner, including an excellent *vin blanc de Bordeaux*, dinner chairman Bennett Cerf '20 set the tone for the occasion with characteristically witty but affectionate remarks. Dean David Truman, who published his great work *The Governmental Process* through Knopf's firm, introduced medalist Knopf by saying in

part, "In a day of incoherence and vulgarity, he has helped us rededicate ourselves to taste and intellect."

Alfred Knopf accepted a standing two-minute ovation. He was obviously somewhat saddened by the recent loss of his wife Blanche about whom he quickly said, "She was in every sense a full partner in my work." But as he described his teachers at the College in meticulous prose—dipped in a mellow wine and spiced with pepper—he reached a kind of bitter-sweet eloquence. His concluding remark: "Columbia College did for me the most valuable thing a college can do. It taught me a respect for one's betters."

Are You a Member?

PARTIALLY as a result of the better services provided for members, the College's Alumni Association has reached an all-time high: 7,510. This means that nearly one-third of the College's 24,000 living alumni now belong. Says Julius Witmark '24, chairman of the Association's membership committee, "It's nothing to crow about, but it's progress."

The Association has introduced two innovations. The Class of 1966 was the first graduating class to receive a one-year *free* membership. (Traditionally, all graduates have paid only one-half of the \$10.00 dues during the first five years after college. This practice will continue, except for the free first year.) Also, to avoid multiple solicitations, the Association has begun a three-year discount membership. Instead of \$10.00 a year, three years for \$27.00. According to the ebullient Witmark, the response to the discount plan has been "phenomenal."

Number 25,000

JOHN O. PHILLIPS '62, a 26-year-old graduate of the Columbia School of Architecture, has the distinction of being the 25,000th Peace Corps volunteer to be sent overseas. He is now assisting with community development work on Saipan in the Pacific territory of Micronesia. As if the 25,000th honor is not enough, he is also the 150th student from Columbia to enter the Peace Corps.



Dean Truman, Bennett Cerf '20, Alumni President Henry King '48 and President Kirk with Hamilton Medalist Alfred A. Knopf '12 (second from the right)

Bittersweet and grateful

Politics, Anyone?

THIS SPRING the publishing firm of Harcourt, Brace and World released a book called *Behind Closed Doors* by Edward N. Costikyan '47, the ex-Tammany Hall political leader, who, unlike some of his predecessors, left without loot. After reading the book, a sensible and sometimes scathing assessment of big-city politics, we decided to call on the politician-alumnus for a political bull-session.

Mr. Costikyan, former law partner of Adlai Stevenson and now a partner in the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, invited us to his uncluttered office overlooking Madison Avenue. Surprisingly, the decorations included only a few mementos of his 14 turbulent years in the political wars: an old engraving of Tammany Hall, a signed photograph of President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey, a political cartoon by Walt

Kelly. On the floor, propped against the wall in hopes of being hung soon, were his Columbia College and Columbia Law School ('49) diplomas. There were none of the traditional trappings of the political boss: pinky ring, dark glasses, and long black cigar.

Mr. Costikyan, who, at 44, is beginning to show some slight signs of attending too many roast beef banquets, eased himself out of a chair behind his self-designed, semi-circular desk and began, "After law school, I worked as a law clerk to Federal Court Judge Harold Medina (Columbia Law School '12) for two years. In those days I was really looking forward to a nice, settled legal career. When I got out of college I couldn't have cared less about politics. My political theory was to get all the good guys in one party and then fight the bad guys in the other party.

"But one winter night 15 years ago it all changed. A former classmate at

The Class of 1931's Homecoming yacht

Happiness is a nautical cocktail party

Larry Mulvehill



Columbia had a few friends over at his apartment on Morningside's Claremont Avenue and we talked about politics. He tried to get me involved. I said, 'Hell, no.' He said, 'If it's good enough for Adlai Stevenson, it's good enough for you.' He was a better talker than I was. He convinced me."

Mr. Costikyan, a short, owlsh looking man with an easy smile and a convincing straight-from-the-gut way of discussing politics, polished his glasses, sighed gently, and reminisced about his political apprenticeship, with a reform-minded Democratic club on Manhattan's prosperous upper East Side. Inspired by Stevenson's candor and conscience, he spent long hours climbing stairs, distributing petitions, badgering reluctant voters, and learning a basic lesson: in local politics, compromise is a necessity and indignation a luxury. "It's incredible how little I knew," he laughed. "I didn't even know where Tammany Hall was. For the first three years I just kept my mouth shut and listened."

By 1954 he had found his voice: he was elected district leader. In 1961 he enlisted with Mayor Robert F. Wagner in a successful "anti-boss" campaign against Tammany leader Carmine DeSapio. His service in the cause brought immediate dividends: he got DeSapio's job. On March 2, 1962, he was elected to the unsalaried, backbreaking job of Manhattan County leader, or, as it would have been described in pre-Wagnerian days, Tammany Boss.

"No one really loved me," he remembered, "no one truly hated me. I was an ideal compromise candidate. I was acceptable to the regulars; I had gotten along with them. While the reformers weren't completely satisfied, they knew I had been a reformer before a lot of them and that I was interested in good government. The only thing they objected to was my party loyalty."

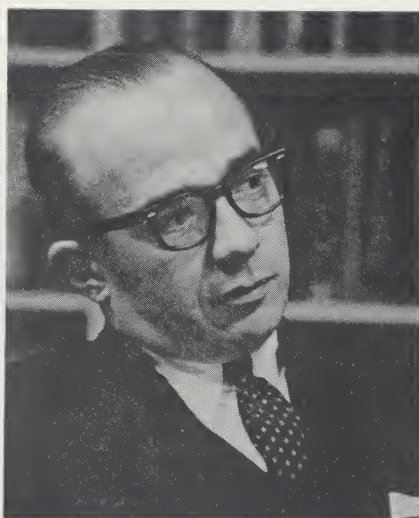
Tammany, the world's oldest political organization (founded May, 1789), once—when ruled by the Crokers and the Tweeds and the Murphys—controlled elected officials the way Edgar Bergen controlled Charlie McCarthy. But when Costikyan took office in 1962, all he controlled was a battered political machine, manned by a diverse group of reformers, organization faithfuls, and organization-reformers. The political pendulum had swung sharply

and power was in the hands of elected officeholders, the giant civil service bureaucracies, and the public authorities. As Mr. Costikyan describes it in *Behind Closed Doors*: "The pathway to governmental preference no longer passes through Tammany Hall or the internal political leader's office. It goes directly to the source . . . to the underpaid and frustrated civil servants or ambitious public officeholders . . ."

As Costikyan saw it, the job of an enlightened Tammany leader was to check the power of elected officials like Mayor Wagner, to balance the authority of the party machine against the influence of a titan like Robert Moses. It was a full-time, and often frustrating, job. "More than full-time," said Mr. Costikyan as he led us out of his office to a nearby restaurant for a martini and a corned beef sandwich.

"I'd go to my office from nine to three, then I would go to county headquarters from four to seven. Half-hour for dinner, say hello to my two kids, kiss my wife, then back to my local club until midnight. During the campaigns, I didn't even get into my law office at all. I had to use two sets of words—one for my clients, one for the politicians. It couldn't last. It was either politics or my law career."

Politics lost. In December, 1964, he resigned as Manhattan county leader and, except for a brief unsuccessful fling as adviser to Abraham Beame in the 1965 New York mayoralty race, his career as political pro was over—at least for the time being.



Ex-politician Costikyan '47
No better way to learn about people

But it was more than simply a professional obligation that forced his early retirement. There was also an unspoken but significant disagreement with Mayor Wagner over the nature of New York City's party organization.

For Costikyan, Wagner's style was "a phenomenon of careerist self-absorption more than anything else . . . Create no political opponents, eliminate those who appear, take care of yourself and never make a decision until it can't be avoided . . ." The basic issue between them boiled down to a "struggle between those who believe the party is bad or at its best is a necessary evil, and those who still believe that better organization of good Democrats devoted to good government is a good thing." Costikyan leaves little doubt that his sympathies remain with the latter position.

To imply, however, that in solitary moments Mr. Costikyan is left with only acid memories and the residual weariness of years of political drudgery would be misleading. Mr. Costikyan's book is a clear tribute to the unexpected pleasures of political experience:

"My wife (Frances, who was also a Democratic district leader) and I made many close friends, white and black, Jew and Protestant, Catholic and agnostic. Indeed, I know of no better way than politics to break out of a New York apartment and to meet and know and to have genuine affection for all kinds and conditions of men and women. We are both different people. We are both happier people. I know we are better people. I wonder how many experiences there are in this life that can justify such an appraisal."

Kudos

SEVERAL College men have garnered awards and praise recently.

Robert D. Lilley '33, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, was elected this past summer as president of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, the co-ordinating body of all Columbia alumni organizations.

John Herman Randall, Jr. '18, Woodbridge Professor of Philosophy at the University, was awarded the Ralph Waldo Emerson Award by the Phi Beta Kappa Senate for his recent book, *The Career of Philosophy: From the Ger-*

Sons of the Alumni in the Class of 1970

Goldman, James Lawrence	New York, N.Y.	Joseph '24	Roath, Philip Charles	Dallas, Texas	Walter '38
Strauss, Thomas Raymond	Shaker Heights, Ohio	Raymond '25	Sordillo, Peter Paul	Whitestone, N.Y.	Vincent '38
Glickstein, Jonathan Andrew	Scarsdale, N.Y.	Hyman '26	Callahan, Andrew Klein	Oxford, Md.	Justin '39
Quat, Daniel Ephron	Great Neck, N.Y.	Leon '26	Fenton, William Thomas	Newburgh, N.Y.	Alan '39
Armitage, Robert Dean	Spartanburg, S.C.	Norman '27	Taylor, Eric Wyckoff	Wilmington, Del.	Harrison '39
Starr, Paul Elliot	Eastchester, N.Y.	Saul '27*	Corcoran, James Collins	Babylon, N.Y.	James '40
Lane, Lewis Behr	Great Neck, N.Y.	Frederick '28	Greene, Norman L.	White Plains, N.Y.	Martin '40
Lane, Jeffery Harold	Forest Hills, N.Y.	Sidney '29	Saxon, Peter Cullum	New Canaan, Conn.	Charles '40
DuBoff, Daniel Jay	Florham Park, N.J.	Philip '30	Seldner, Michael M.	Princeton, N.J.	Abraham '40
Gaynor, Vere Edgerton	Southampton, N.Y.	William '30	Watman, Kenneth Harry	Columbus, Ohio	Robert '40*
Marino, David Edmund	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Edmund '31	Bradburd, Ralph Matthew	Pomona, N.Y.	Erwin '41E
Marsen, James Edward	Middletown, N.J.	Richard '31	Castronuovo, John Joseph	Glen Rock, N.J.	John '41
Bases, Walter Richard	Chappaqua, N.Y.	Leonard '32	Kragen, John David	South Orange, N.J.	Arthur '41
Caldwell, Daniel DeLeuw	Ridgewood, N.J.	Robert '32	Pashelinsky, William David	Maplewood, N.J.	Bernard '41E
Lautin, Andrew Leonard	New York, N.Y.	Arthur '32	Pietrantoni, Manuel Rafael	Bayamón, Puerto Rico	Manuel '42
Marks, Alan Edward	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	Eli '32	Bellwin, Robert Orrin	Stamford, Conn.	Alexander '43
Rosenfeld, Mark Alexander	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Mortimer '32	Coleman, Dunstan Alvarez	New York, N.Y.	John '43
Buchanan, Allen Edward	Little Rock, Ark.	Henry '33	Demartini, Felix Eugene	Englewood, N.J.	Felix '43
Erskine, John Peter	Reno, Nevada	Graham '33	Higginbottom, Samuel Logan	Coral Gables, Fla.	Samuel '43
Hanlon, Stuart Douglas	Tuckahoe, N.Y.	Stuart '33	Marwell, Stuart Evan	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	Edward '43
Hempel, Robert William	Malverne, N.Y.	Robert '33*	Narrett, Eugene Eliot	Clifton, N.J.	Sidney '43
Kunin, Joab Levingson	Corning, N.Y.	Louis '33	Packard, Karle Sanborn	Huntington, N.Y.	Karle '43
Kwitman, William H.	Scarsdale, N.Y.	Benjamin '33	Russell, Anthony Henry	New York, N.Y.	Harry '43
Sabrin, Douglas Ralph	Manhasset, N.Y.	George '33	Albert, Daniel Arthur	Scarsdale, N.Y.	Roy '44
Gelvin, Stanton Bruce	South Orange, N.J.	Edward '34	Arendt, Peter Edward	Annandale, Va.	Morton '44
Hobbie, Richard Hayes	Alexandria, Va.	Edgar '34	Polton, Richard Eric	Paterson, N.J.	Harold '44
Johnson, Roland Eric	Hackensack, N.J.	Winton '34	Callerae, Joseph Anthony	New York, N.Y.	Salvatore '45
Mullins, David Charlton	Cleveland, Ohio	David '34	Kiorpes, Anthony Lloyd	San Jose, Calif.	Charles '45
Suskind, Raymond Robert	Portland, Ore.	Raymond '34	Manasevit, Leigh Marc	Fairfield, Conn.	Frank '45
Zegarelli, Philip Eric	North Tarrytown, N.Y.	Edward '34E	Stillman, Joseph Chamberlain	New York, N.Y.	Edgar '45
Cahn, Elliott Perry	Brookline, Mass.	Mark '35	Ferguson, James Edward	Annandale, Va.	James '46
Hope, Thomas Slater	Upper Nyack, N.Y.	William '35	Adelman, Steven Chazan	Atherton, Calif.	Barnet '47E
Moore, William Churchill	Levittown, N.Y.	William '35	Dydo, John Stephen	New York, N.Y.	John '47
Landesman, Peter	Scarsdale, N.Y.	Robert '36	Levine, Gary Frank	Great Neck, N.Y.	Gillis '47
Mezzatesta, Michael Phillip	East Setauket, N.Y.	Henry '36	Wilson, Craig Franklin	Amherst, Mass.	Theodore '47
Ostow, Meir Jeremy	Riverdale, N.Y.	Mortimer '37	Yatteau, John H.	Bethesda, Md.	John '47
Roy, Douglas Potter	Irvington, N.Y.	Robert '37	Gardner, John Sammes	Nyack, N.Y.	Harvey '48
Shapiro, Daniel	New York, N.Y.	Gerard Oestreicher '37	Rock, Anthony James	Scarsdale, N.Y.	Thomas '48
Berlin, Richard Barnard	Teaneck, N.J.	Richard '38	Lee, Gary Stanley	Tacoma, Wash.	Stanley '51
Neff, Douglas Lee	Centerport, N.Y.	Bert '38	Glucksman, Joel Arthur	New York, N.Y.	John '54E

* deceased

man Enlightenment to the Age of Darwin. The \$1,000 prize is the seventh given by the scholars' fraternity for studies of history, religion, or philosophy which provide skillful interpretations of "the intellectual and cultural condition of man." Professor Randall's volume is the second in a projected three-volume study of the history of philosophy in modern times.

Poet John Berryman '36 has been named the recipient of the 1967-68 American Academy of American Poets' Fellowship and the \$5,000 award that goes along with it. The distinction is one of the most honored in American verse. For the Oklahoma-born writer of fiction, biography, and criticism, as

well as verse, the award is the sixth major one he has received, the previous having been the 1965 Pulitzer Prize for his 77 *Dream Songs*.

Richard Rodgers '23, who was composing for Broadway shows almost as early as he was writing the College's Varsity Shows, this fall received the Sam S. Shubert Foundation Award "in recognition of his contribution to the American theatre." The 64-year-old musical writer, who collaborated with Lorentz Hart '18 and Oscar Hammerstein '16 before their deaths, said at Sardi's ('37) Restaurant to the show people honoring him, "I've come to the conclusion that I'm getting this medal because I can still breathe."

Joy and Gloom at the Annual Fund

AT FIRST GLANCE the College's 14th Annual Fund, which closed on June 30, 1966, was something to be proud of. For the second straight year, total Fund receipts were over \$1 million. Alumni gave \$727,467 of the total, an average of \$120 per alumnus. The number of John Jay Associates—\$250 a year alumni contributors—increased again, to 706. The College's Annual Fund efforts even received a \$1,000 first prize from the American Alumni Council last July for "sustained performance in the development of alumni support."

A closer look at the figures reveals,

however, that what is happening is that one-third of the 24,000 College's graduates are giving more each year to help undergraduates, young faculty, and Columbia College, while the rest of the alumni remain unmoved by their Alma Mater's appeals for help. The number of alumni donors to the 14th Annual Fund actually *decreased* from 8,900 to 8,330.

With this in mind, Dean Truman sent a special letter to all alumni in early October. He thanked the alumni for their enormous help, without which the College could not operate. (The Fund receipts this year are equal to income on an endowment of \$22 million and now comprise the bulk of the College's scholarship program and such other operating expenses as the Citizenship Program, fellowships for young scholar-teachers, and study libraries in the residence halls.) Then he wrote:

Behind this significant achievement, however, are some puzzling, even disturbing facts. The number of alumni contributors to the 14th Fund was 8,338, or only 35 percent of the graduates of the College. This proportion, moreover, has not been increasing. In addition, although a number of alumni participated in the 14th Fund, who had never given before or had not given recently, 2,045 alumni who donated to the 13th Fund did not give to the 14th.

What do these figures mean? . . . Why is the overall rate of participation not appreciably higher, certainly at least 50 percent? Are we not making our case for the importance to the College of sustained annual giving, regardless of the amount?

The letter brought an avalanche of 1,100 replies ranging from the apologetic to the angry. According to the replies, there were two reasons, above all others, for the failure to gather more steam. One was multiple solicitations. Alumni responding said they received too many appeals from Columbia: for the Annual Fund, for Alumni Dues, for the Gymnasium, and—if they went on for further study at Columbia—from the Law School or Medical School or Graduate Faculties. Dean Truman quickly set up a study to inquire into the timing and possible consolidation of the calls for alumni assistance.

The other reason—and this was one that raised many eyebrows at the College—was Columbia's continuous poor showing in athletics. However intellectual the College alumni appear to be, they are not impervious to the repeated

jibes of rival Ivy alumni and other college graduates who see in the Light Blue's frequent athletic losses a weakness of purpose, manliness, will, and even quality of education.

Here too Dean Truman has made numerous inquiries. It seems that other colleges, especially Harvard, Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, and the military academies, West Point and Annapolis, recruit scholarly athletes with tight organization and intensity, especially through numerous alumni committees. Columbia does not, at least at that level. But there is now talk on campus of appointing a new Assistant Director of Athletics for recruiting, and there are signs that alumni are organizing *on their own* in several regions to help attract scholarly students with athletic abilities to Columbia.

New Man

TO SEE if the 15th Annual Fund can be more successful, Dean Truman asked Arthur B. Krim '30 to head the drive, now in progress, and set the goal at \$1 million from 10,000 alumni donors.

Krim is president of United Artists Corporation and a member of the New York law firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim and Ballon. (Partner Louis Nizer '22 is also known as the author of the best sellers, *My Life in Court* and *The Jury Returns*.)

Krim is a phenomenon. At the College he was fifth in the graduating

class, a recipient of the Gold King's Crown for his extra-curricular activities, and the winner of the Marion Elsborg prize for excellence in history. At Columbia Law School, he was selected editor-in-chief of the *Law Review*, following a first-year scholastic record that was the highest in the history of the Law School. During World War II, he rose to Lieutenant Colonel in three years. Today, in addition to all else, he is chairman of the Democratic National Finance Committee. His wife is gifted, as well. The former Dr. Mathilde Gallande of Switzerland, she is a biologist engaged in cancer research at the Sloan-Kettering Institute.

According to John Wheeler '36, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Annual Fund, "Arthur Krim is a fireball. We hope to make the 15th Fund the biggest yet. The College certainly needs it. Besides, it's our 15th birthday."

Kentiana, N. Y.

IN THE FAR Northeast corner of New York State, about 40 miles from the Canadian border, nestles a small village, Ausable Forks, and nearby, a dairy farm, Asgaard Farm, owned by Rockwell Kent '07, artist, writer, and humanitarian.

The scene is familiar—the white barns, the flanking long flat fields, the distant hazy mountains, the bright sunlight sweeping through puffy clouds to illuminate solid patches of color and land—the setting for many of the artist's paintings. Several of Kent's more recent paintings were exhibited in America for the first time since 1940 this past summer at the Harbor Gallery in Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, and then again this fall at the Larcada Gallery in New York City. We saw the exhibit and decided to visit Kent.

Kent, 84 years old, but looking 60 in his khaki shorts, long socks, tennis shoes, tan wool jacket, white shirt, and madras tie, greeted us at the door and led us into his cozy, rambling, wood paneled home. He built the house in 1928 and has lived there permanently since 1944, at various times with his family (he is the father of five, grandfather of sixteen, and great-grandfather of four), but now alone with his third wife, Sally, a graceful Canadian lady whom he married in 1940.

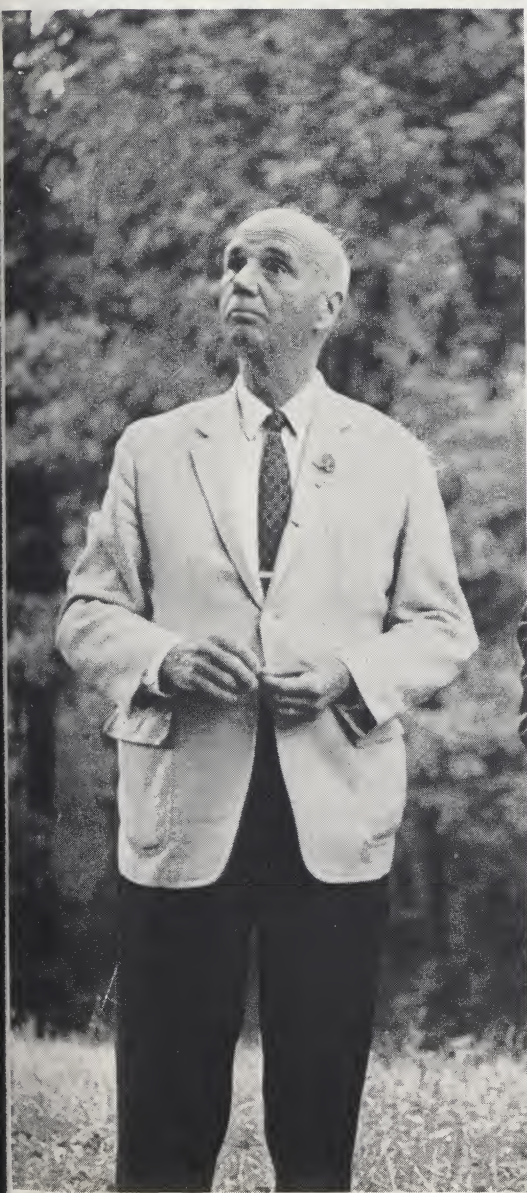


Arthur B. Krim '30
A phenomenon

The artist, a man of medium stature, bald, with a small mustache and penetrating brown eyes, has lost none of his adventurous, individualistic, and emotional spirit, despite age, a hearing aid, and a concealed electric "heart pacer." "And I have no intention of being feeble at 92 or 93."

In every room are hung maps, paintings, and many of the artist's engravings. Although no longer able to execute fine graphic work because of his eyesight, Kent is noted for his illustrations for *Moby Dick*, *Shakespeare*, *Canterbury Tales*, *Faust*, *The Decameron*, and *Candide*, plus drawings for his own works, nine books, which include *North by East* (1930), *It's Me O Lord* (his 600-page autobiography, 1955), *Of Man and Mankind* (1959), and *Greenland Journal* (1963).

Artist Rockwell Kent '07
Pictures for the people



"I was born and raised in Tarrytown, New York, where my aunt, a china painter, gave me my first art lessons," he began. "I went to Horace Mann and then Columbia, where I was in the architecture school. My father, a lawyer, died when I was eight; but my mother and the rest of the family were very anxious that I become an architect. I wanted to become a *painter*."

"So, I made a decision and just left Columbia in my junior year, and went to Monhegan Island off the coast of Maine, where I worked as a common laborer, lobster fisherman, and carpenter." Kent came to love and to paint the people and the places of the rugged outdoors. In later years, he was to travel to Newfoundland, Alaska, the Cape Horn region, the Soviet Union, and Greenland (where, on three successive visits he spent a total of three years). This year he will visit the Soviet Union, and next year Alaska, at the invitation of Senator Gruening.

As a youth in Tarrytown, Kent was early exposed to humanitarian and pacifist ideas by attending occasional socialist meetings with an insurance broker friend of the family (between participating in local football games and other boyhood activities). Later, during his stay on Monhegan, he "realized more than ever before that my life and that of all men like me was dependent on the working classes. I experienced a growing awareness of the earnestness of these people at work. They are the most worthy members of society." Besides aligning himself with the cause of the worker, Kent has been a consistent fighter for world peace and a defender of civil liberties. He was a Progressive Party candidate for Congress in 1948; and in 1958, he fought and won the noted Supreme Court case in which he challenged the restriction of the issuance of American passports to political dissenters.

Kent, over martinis, in his garage-converted-to-bar, was most interested in talking about politics and the war in Vietnam. "If I had millions, I would blow it all on peace movements—full page ads, and all of it," he said, after reading Mark Twain's *War Prayer* aloud. He has spent considerable time in the Soviet Union since the 1950's and has, out of fondness and appreciation, donated 68 of his paintings and all the original manuscripts of his works

to the Russians. "One of my purposes is to establish a friendship between the Soviet Union and America. I personally believe that the peace of the world depends on it, although, at the moment, I don't believe that the United States *deserves* the friendship of any other peoples in the world." Why hasn't he remained in the Soviet Union? Kent, whose ancestors were among the first to settle America, and whose great-grandfather established Kent, Ohio, and Kent State, said, "Sometimes I'd like to clear out of the U.S., but why should I leave because a Texas gangster has taken over the country? I am too attached to my homeland and I am going to stay here. I like the country, especially the land, but not what's happening here."

"I quit showing my art with the advent of expressionism and abstract art," Kent recalled as he showed us around his small, outdoor studio, known as his "wooden shack in the pine woods." "My pictures are for *people*, whatever their nationality, and the artist's obligation to communicate with the public can only be fulfilled with realism. I love landscapes and I want others to see them."

Kent has paintings in many outstanding public and private collections (he was the youngest American artist to be represented in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan Museum) and is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the Academy of Fine Arts of the U.S.S.R. Today, he admits that he is compelled to paint and to write to support his herd of Jersey cows. "We keep them, they don't keep us," he confided.

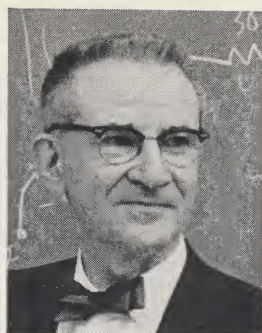
As we prepared to leave, Kent said, "Before you go, I just want to tell you one thing, I am *not* a member of the Communist Party *nor* of the Union League."

The Great Society

WHEN THE Society of Older Graduates held their annual dinner this year at the Columbia University Club, it was with the usual comradery and flair. In dinner clothes, this unusual collection of the most loyal alumni joked, sang, and discoursed intensely before the customarily late dinner. ("Anyone who eats before 7:30 is no gentleman," one alumnus declared.)



Literary critic Dupee



Engineer Millman

Awards for distinguished teaching

After eating, they got down to business. They inducted 24 members of the Class of 1936 into the Society. (Requirements for membership: continuous and active support of the College for 30 years.) And they gave their two coveted Great Teacher Awards, to poetry expert and critic Frederick Dupee of the College and electrical engineer and inventor Jacob Millman, a faculty member of the undergraduate School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Gone, Gone

DR. LEVERING TYSON is dead. He passed away on June 10 at his summer place in Bay Head, New Jersey. He was 77.

Recent graduates of the College may not remember "Lev" Tyson, but he had been in and out of Columbia since 1911, when he came to Morningside to earn his graduate degrees. He won modest fame as America's leading proponent of educational radio. As early as 1924 he gave courses "from the hall of learning on Morningside Heights" to radio set owners via station WEAJ. The *New York Times* wrote about Dr. Tyson's experimental courses that year, "Possibilities in educational broadcasting so great that they are not even dreamed of as yet may develop out of these experiments."

In that era, no such possibilities developed, and in 1937 Dr. Tyson became president of Muhlenberg College. He remained until 1951, when he resigned to become chancellor of the Free University in Exile in Strasbourg, France, which tried to provide education for young men from Communist-dominated countries.

In 1956 Columbia president Grayson Kirk asked him to become his assistant on alumni relations. A founder of the Columbia University Alumni Federation, Dr. Tyson accepted. He held the post for four years, and gradually

helped raise Columbia's alumni activities out of the low state into which they had fallen in the 1940's and 1950's.

He was above all else a teacher—in radio, in college administration, among European exiles, in Columbia alumni work.

'23 Skidoo

AMONG the outstanding alumni classes—the '20's seem to be rich in good ones—the one that we keep hearing about is the Class of 1923. Recently we learned that the Class had given the Columbia libraries three highly rare volumes: a 1590 edition of *Aesop's Fables*, an original edition of Francis Bacon's *Essays*, and a precious *Gesta Romanorum* dated 1499.

On prolonged investigation with the Class booster, Aaron Fishman, we learned that the Class has initiated several firsts. "We're a Class of mavericks, of pattern-makers," boasts alumnus Fishman. He told us that the '23ers were the first class to institute the Man of the Year Award, which has been won by such men as the late Henry Morton "Rondo" Robinson, Richard Rodgers, U.S. Controller-General Joseph Campbell, and banker Robert Lovell. The Class of 1923 was also to be the first to have organized a scholarly symposium at their annual dinners and reunions. Last May for example, Joseph McGoldrick, former comptroller of New York City, Paul Lockwood, Republican leader and former commissioner of the New York State Public Service Commission, Ira Cobleigh, economist—all '23ers—and Mario Procaccino, comptroller of the City, argued about financing New York City, after which 40 classmates joined the discussion.

The Class has monthly luncheons, which are fairly well attended. Says Fishman, "We're especially proud of our maverick writers: Corey Ford, Ted Shane, Mortimer J. Adler, James Warner Bellah, Charles Wagner, and, of course, Rondo Robinson."

No Place Like Home

ONE OF THE alumni services to the College that continues to be received with eagerness by the undergraduates is the Alumni Hospitality Program, where College alumni have college men for a home-cooked dinner and conversation in their homes in New

York and nearby Connecticut and New Jersey. This fall 24 alumni families have provided fare and talk for 150 students, largely from far-away places like Arizona, Hawaii, and Minnesota. Another 300 students have signed up to participate in the program.

The students are frequently half-nervous and half-suspicious about the alumni, but the alumni often quickly break through the cellophane. For example, when Charles Brinckerhoff '22, Chairman of the board of the Anaconda Copper Company, had students to dinner in his large Manhattan apartment, he quickly asked the College men if Columbia still had accessible deans and faculty advisers in case students fell into academic difficulty. The re-



Conductor-author Goldman '30

No intention of being a musician

sponse was that it did. Alumnus Brinckerhoff then recounted his first year at Morningside, which was less than outstanding, and how one of his professors "saved me with stern, sound advice." In no time everyone was exchanging personal data and opinions.

This fall's program has been particularly well-organized by senior Reed Moskowitz, chairman of the alumni committee of the Board of Managers. Says Moskowitz, who is quick to give credit to Mrs. Truman as a "faithful adviser," "We notify all students of the program, then keep a file of all the applications with each person's major, career interest, extracurricular interest, and home state catalogued. Each dinner group is selected to provide a maximum diversity of backgrounds and interests. We give priority to those students who are not participating heavily in College functions. We also call all the alumni ourselves; this is a *student-initiated* program, as it is now run."

We asked one freshman how his alumni-student dinner had gone. He answered, "The food was terrific. And the conversation wasn't bad—for an older alumnus."

Up in Central Park

LAST SUMMER, when former Commissioner of Parks Thomas Hoving decided to throw a turn-of-the-century party in Central Park, we decided to go.

Despite the lure of beer, ice cream, soft drinks, and Zum Zum frankfurters at nickel turn-of-the-century prices and the presence of Mayor Lindsay and Hoving in early 1900's costumes, the main attraction for the 35,000 New Yorkers who overflowed the mall was Richard Franko Goldman '30 and the famous Goldman Band. The trim, dark-haired, mustachioed Goldman, dressed in a white dinner jacket and black bow tie, led his 53-piece band through a program of old favorites in a "Salute to New York." By the end of the concert, the entire audience was toe-tapping, clapping, and humming with the band as it played its traditional final tune, "On the Mall."

For the 10,000 or so New Yorkers who attend the concerts (at Central Park, East River Park, and Prospect Park in Brooklyn), the Goldman Band has become a summertime tradition. The free outdoor concerts began in

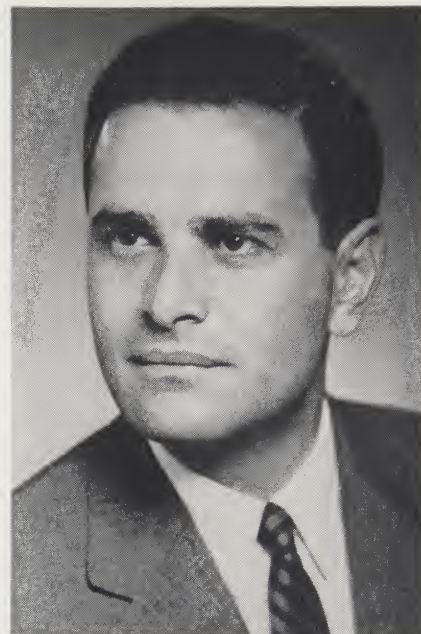
1918 when Goldman's father, Edwin Franko Goldman, who founded the band in 1911, gave outdoor concerts on the Columbia University green behind Low Library. In 1924, when Columbia needed to build on its green, the Goldman Band, at the Mayor's invitation, moved downtown, and was supported in part by the Guggenheim family. Since 1944, when the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim foundation formally took over full support, the concerts have been called the Guggenheim Memorial Concerts.

When Edwin Franko Goldman died in 1956, his son Richard took over full conducting duties. His succession was anything but a foregone conclusion. He told us in his studio near Lincoln Center, "When I first came to Columbia College in 1926, I had no intention of studying music, although Professor Douglas Moore persuaded me to learn to play the French Horn one year for the orchestra." He graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors, received a fellowship in Columbia's Department of Fine Arts, studied composition abroad for awhile, taught music, and in 1937, "drifted into conducting" when he became the Band's associate conductor.

Goldman, who "detests specialization," has taught at colleges, authored books, composed music, and is conversant in six languages. He is ready, willing, and able to speak out on topics ranging from music and education to the arts in general. "I like controversy," he said. "When I get apathetic people enraged, I know I'm on the right track." We sat back, launched a few topics, and prepared for some verbal spars.

"Music is the 'low note in American education,'" Goldman said, referring to the last issue of *CCT*. "Especially in high school, students learn the mechanical facility of playing music, then the advertising men turn their enthusiasm for instruments into a racket and you have a music boom."

"Professional bands are utterly dead. High school, college, and military service bands have caused this in part—it is impossible for a professional band to survive unless it is subsidized. And then, too, there is the problem of repertoire. With television programs, records, and tape recorders readily available, people can sit home and listen to whatever they like in the way of music. We need more music specifically de-



New Trustee Arthur Sulzberger '51
Young blood in an old family

signed for band." Accordingly, Goldman has commissioned contemporary works by composers such as Copland, Piston, and Barber, has revived several fine old pieces such as Berlioz's *Symphony for Band*, and has reintroduced many historical American compositions.

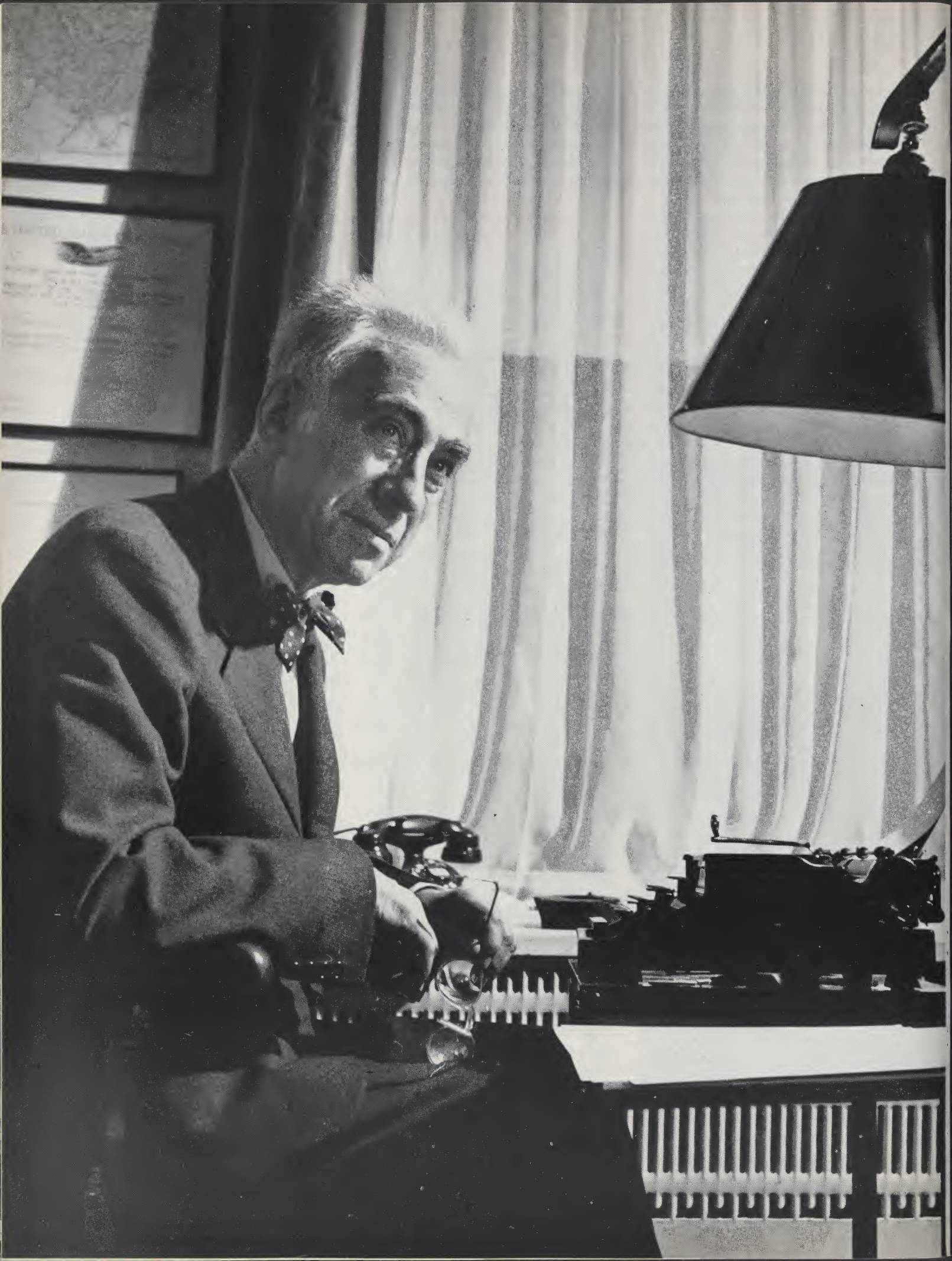
After a particularly rewarding but exhausting summer season, Goldman told us that he had a Guggenheim Fellowship and planned to retreat to his home in Katonah, N.Y., to complete a book on the meaning of art in a materialistic world—where, he feels, there is a confusion between what *is* a work of art and information via mass communication *about* works of art. "The artist today gets rewards instead of love."

The New Trustee

COLUMBIA HAS a new life trustee. He is Arthur Ochs Sulzberger '51, the 41-year-old president and publisher of the *New York Times*.

Sulzberger, who is known as "Punch" to his family and friends (his sister's name is Judy), comes from a family that has long been one of Columbia's most loyal ones. His father, Arthur Hays Sulzberger '13, chairman of the board of the *Times*, served as a life trustee for 15 years before his retirement in 1959; and his mother, Mrs. Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, has served for 27 years as a trustee at Barnard College.

The University's 24-man Board of Trustees is made up of 18 life trustees and six alumni trustees.



Remembering John Erskine

by MARK VAN DOREN

JOHN ERSKINE '00 was a poet, a musician, a novelist, a critic, and a teacher; and in the last of these capacities he made a permanent contribution to American higher education. His name, that is to say, comes first to mind whenever the so-called Great Books movement is mentioned, or at any rate whenever it is traced to its source. For he *was* its source, unless George Edward Woodberry, his one-time master at Columbia, was.

And Columbia College is the locus of the source. It is where the movement started, and where it gained such momentum that within one or two decades it had spread to nearly every other American college and university—arriving weakly here or there, but arriving nevertheless.

That he was all the things I have said he was, and that in addition he was an interesting and powerful person, must be taken into account by anyone who wants to understand how the contribution in question got made. Had he not been an artist and a critic of art he would almost certainly have lacked the acute and practical concern with literature which innovators of his kind must have.

Literature for Erskine was not a subject; it was a way of life. He lived it, and he wanted students to live it. Furthermore, he had the faith that they could. He believed quite simply that the best books were not too good for students.

Many of his colleagues at Columbia did not share this faith at first. Indeed, there was war until a course called General Honors in 1919 came into being and proved itself successful. The course was only an elective for juniors and seniors, and it met but once a week, on Wednesday evenings for two hours. In other words it was an undergraduate seminar, the subject for discussion each week being Homer or Plato or Aristotle or Herodotus or Thucydides or Aeschylus or Sophocles or Euripides or Aristophanes or Virgil or Lucretius or St. Augustine or Dante or Rabelais or Montaigne or Cervantes or Shakespeare or Milton or Molière—let the list not be prolonged, for time has made it familiar. After a little less than 20 years it became the content of a course prescribed for all freshmen, a course called Humanities. This was the course that other institutions copied, with or without change.

But there had been a doubt in other minds than Erskine's that such a course was wise. Each of these great authors, it was said, had become over the centuries a world in himself; each, being great, was by definition difficult; each was the occasion of so much scholarship that only professors and qualified graduate students had the right or the learning to approach him. The undergraduate, it was said, was bound to do so superficially.

Erskine, aware that some scholars are superficial too, at least in their final

understanding of the work involved, remembered also the passion of his predecessor at Columbia, George Edward Woodberry, for great books and their makers. Both as a teacher and as a critic Woodberry had moved freely among the masterpieces of the world, taking his students with him. One of these students was Erskine. Woodberry too was embattled, and sometimes despised as one who would popularize the inaccessible; and the end of his career was by no means happy.

Erskine remembered this, yet the memory of Woodberry's opponents and critics did not prevent him, along with 15 colleagues whom he had persuaded to join him, from formally proposing to the College Faculty on April 17, 1916, that the College's students be permitted to study the masterpieces of "history, political science, literature, and philosophy . . . from the Greeks to modern times."

TWO YEARS LATER, in 1918, he had a unique opportunity to test his theory in France, where he had been called to create a "university" for the benefit of 6,000 American officers and soldiers whose return was delayed after the end of World War I. The curriculum of the American Expeditionary Forces University at Beaune, France was simple: a list of books to be read and discussed. They were the great books which these men had seldom been encouraged to read as undergrad-

Exactly 50 years ago this remarkable scholar proposed that the College's education be grounded in the man's highest accomplishments from the Greeks to modern times. When the faculty later accepted the idea, Columbia started the general education movement that revolutionized American college curricula. Renowned poet-scholar Van Doren recalls vividly the manner, the teaching style, the aims of his former colleague.

uates at home. It turned out that they were fascinating books, nowhere as difficult as legend maintained. As a matter of fact they were in one true sense not difficult at all: they spoke from the center of life where all men speak when they are free and serious.

The result for Erskine was that he was more than ever convinced of the merits of his proposed program at Columbia. The students at Morningside were young, but that was the time for them to make the acquaintance of these books. Otherwise they might never do so at all. And not to be acquainted with the finest that Western civilization has produced, was, for Erskine, not to be liberally educated.

He in turn, like Woodberry, was embattled. But here was where the powerful side of him came into evidence. He was stubborn—some said overbearing—and would not accept defeat. He was a big man, with large, rather coarse features, and he had the air of one who knows he is right. Such a man has followers, but also, of course, he has enemies. If Erskine prevailed, as he certainly did, the very size and pride of him had something to do with it.

I have spoken of his features, and that reminds me of a remark he once made in a graduate course I took under him in 1915 or 1916. Coming to Robert Herrick among the 17th-century English poets who were the subject of the course, he showed us the only surviving likeness of Herrick—a bruiser of a man, with a huge nose and masses of curly black hair—and asked us how such a fellow could have written the surprisingly delicate lyrics for which he is famous. "He probably," said Erskine, "had hands as large as his nose, and they may have been as ugly; but delicate work requires strong hands, capable of exquisite control. No lesser hands will do."

Here perhaps was Erskine's secret: he had finesse as well as force. His will was massive, but it was also subtle; and without subtlety he would never have succeeded. I recall an instance of this subtlety in the teaching I saw and heard him do when I was assisting him in a section of the General Honors course soon after 1920. (One of his excellent ideas concerning the course was that each section have *two* instructors.) The book that evening was Dante's *Vita Nuova*, which tells how Dante first

saw Beatrice, "the glorious lady of my mind," when he was nine and she was nine, and how thereafter she mastered all of his feeling, all of his thought, so that at the end of the book he could say: "I hope to write of her what hath never been written of any woman."

Erskine began by asking if any of the students wished to make a statement about the work they had met to discuss. One of them said promptly: "I see no merit in it, and I wonder why it is on our list. I find nothing here but the story of a fellow who stood on the curb and made remarks about the girls that passed." The rest of us in the seminar room were so outraged as to be quite speechless. I know that if I had spoken I would have blasted the vulgarity of anyone who could say such a thing of such a book. And doubtless Erskine was even more shocked than we were.

But in the quietest of voices he suggested that the student open the book and begin reading it aloud. "What page?" inquired the student. "Any page," said Erskine. The strategy was perfect. I do not remember where the student started reading, but any place was answer enough, since the *Vita Nuova* is so exalted throughout, and so rarefied in its feeling, that the student was bound to be refuted by his own tongue. He was. His objection might have been that the work was too exalted, too rarefied, for 20th-century taste. This, though arguable, would have made some kind of sense. As it was, the student had no more to say, and we went on as best we could with Dante's masterpiece of courtly love.

As best we could. Erskine never expected our discussion to be flawless, never assumed it would be profound. His view of the entire enterprise was so simple that one may wonder now at the tenacity with which he held out against the notion that a syllabus would help, or that lectures by experts were necessary. All he wanted was a meeting between the student's mind and that of some poet, some historian, some philosopher, some scientist whose unimpeachable magnitude might guarantee that the student would become truly engaged in the speculative life. Later this engagement might with good luck go deeper, but at least here was a beginning.

When the General Honors course was imitated in other colleges this simple

faith was not invariably honored; and all the more so when the Humanities course, which was instituted in 1937 as a requirement for all freshmen, became the model for innumerable courses bearing something like its name. Other teachers felt uncomfortable without some sort of authority to guide them: a syllabus which labeled the books, a theory of history which the books were counted on to fit. Erskine trusted the minds of young men to find their own way among the ideas that filled the books to overflowing. And the minds of their teachers, too; for he thought of great books as good for anyone of any age. They would teach the teachers, who in Erskine's opinion also needed teaching badly.

But in any case, with or without substantial modification, the idea Erskine had started with colonized and spread.

AND HIS NAME went with it, as did Columbia's. So it was natural that when in the late 1940's Robert M. Hutchins set about to edit *Great Books of the Western World* he should look to Erskine for assistance and advice. Nor was it merely a coincidence that his associate editor was Mortimer Adler '23; for Adler had taught with Erskine, and later with me, a section of General Honors at Columbia, and he had never forgotten the experience. Erskine's presence at the meetings of the Advisory Board was like the presence not merely of an elder statesman but of *the* elder statesman.

Alexander Meiklejohn, Erskine's senior by seven years, was always interested in his opinion of the books proposed for admission to the set. So was Hutchins himself, and Mortimer Adler, and Scott Buchanan, and Stringfellow Barr, and each remaining member of the board. But Erskine was equally interested in *our* opinions, which he considered carefully. Many of the proposed works were mathematical and scientific. His queries about these, for the most part addressed to Buchanan, were sharp, not to the point of hostility, for he recognized the importance of the field, but to the point of clarity as to whether the works in question were necessary to a liberal education.

I recall one passage between him and a junior member of the board who the night before had heard an orchestra

play a piece of music the board member despised, or any rate despised now because it had so completely disappointed him. His animus against it, irrelevant in any case to the subject at hand, was expressed in terms so violent that the rest of us grew embarrassed, and didn't know where to look. The animus seemed to be personal, without roots in wisdom or experience. Erskine's quiet remark, once he was appealed to, settled the matter. "That is not a musical judgment," he said of the man's views; and the diatribe ended.

It was something like the moment when he had asked the student to read

Dante—"any page." Not only was it quiet; it was final. This pianist who for years had been president of the Juilliard School of Music felt no need to raise his voice.

The certainty of Erskine's manner on this occasion was the sort of thing that could infuriate a few: the few who called him overbearing. It was not, however, a pose, nor was it a policy. He simply knew what he was talking about, and so he could dispense with thunder. His analytical faculty was quite as powerful as the feeling which moved him to love poetry, music, and people—*some* people anyhow, for here he was discriminating.

HIS ESSAY on "The Moral Obligation to be Intelligent" has, I hope, not been forgotten. And his book *The Kinds of Poetry* remains enlightening to all who would distinguish lyric, epic, and drama from one another. Erskine did so in terms of time, and time itself does not dim his brilliant insights.

He was a burly man with a fine mind that never lost its edge. He did not live to see *Great Books of the Western World* in print, but then he did not need to. Nor, doubtless, did he accomplish everything of which he dreamed. But then again, who does do that? Sufficient unto his day—and ours—was the vision by which he was possessed.



MARK VAN DOREN, professor emeritus of English at Columbia, is one of the great teachers of 20th century college life, one of higher education's most eloquent champions of liberal education, and one of America's finest poets. Born in 1894 on a farm in Hope, Illinois, he earned his B.A. and M.A. degrees at the University of Illinois. After a two-year hitch as an infantryman in World War I, he came to Columbia for his Ph.D., following which he was appointed to the Columbia faculty in 1920. He taught in the College for the next 39

years. While teaching at Columbia, he engaged in a host of other activities. In the 1920's and early 1930's he was literary editor and sometime movie critic for *The Nation*. He was the author or editor of over 40 scholarly works. He wrote poetry regularly, and received a Pulitzer Prize for his *Collected Poems* in 1940. Since Dr. Van Doren's retirement in 1959, he has lived with his wife on a farm in Falls Village, in western Connecticut. He still writes—three new plays of his are to be published this winter—and travels exten-

sively each fall and spring, reading his poems and lecturing. Few teachers have inspired in the College's men the kind of devotion and gratitude that Mark Van Doren—a person full of warmth, appreciation, and encouragement as well as meticulous scholarship and helpful criticism—has. In his honor the undergraduates established in 1962 the annual Mark Van Doren Award to that teacher on the College faculty who best carries on the gentle poet-scholar's tradition. He returns to College occasionally to give readings.

The Peculiar Quality of Columbia's Alumni

by JOHN ERSKINE '00

*Written 55 years ago, this essay about the unique kind of
college spirit that Columbia men possess
could have been composed last month.
Some regard it as the most revealing thing ever written
about the College's students and alumni.*

COLLEGE spirit is proverbially a thing of tradition. It rarely innovates. More rarely still does it assume the office of critic or judge. The American college, in essence the very shrine of novelty, begets in its sons for the most part a loyalty to its *past* — a loyalty nothing if not courageous, which digests difficult facts in perfect comfort, and assimilates inconsistent ideals like mother's milk. The favorite adjective which college spirit applies to its *alma mater* is "old."

Despite a popular superstition to the contrary, the Columbia campus has never been poor in that older kind of college spirit. For hundreds of students the crowded square or two that Columbia occupied on 49th Street from 1857 to 1897 held as much romance and fun as any other college yard in the land. But alumni spirit of the conventional sort Columbia has lacked. In the atmosphere of the most sophisticated city in America a parochial satisfaction in dead alumni and a few live mannerisms has not prospered. At the hands of a faculty drawn from every quarter of the globe, and proud as a body of their differences of intellectual origin, the

This essay is reprinted, in slightly edited form, from the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, September 1911.



Columbia student has not received encouragement to locate the source of all culture and knowledge in any one place.

It is the unusual good fortune of Columbia, though some of her graduates may have thought otherwise, that the few local traditions she had were rooted up bodily when she moved to Morningside Heights in 1897. That remarkable upheaval proved her spiritual vitality as hardly another experiment could have done. Her undergraduates were left with their outward customs in a new location all to make. The continuity of college life for once depended upon *intellectual* ideals.

What this removal meant to Columbia might be understood if one considers the result of so transplanting Harvard or Yale or any other university whose memories are most rooted in the locality, and whose traditions are most kept vital by the environment. How much of the distinct character of such an institution could be brought along with the books and portraits and portable furniture? Surely there is something highly materialistic in a college spirit which is largely a matter of landscape and location. The ideal spirit shapes itself to new surroundings, or moulds them to its form, but keeps its integrity through any change.

The departure to Columbia's new home had no effect upon the best traditions of her campus. It did, however, serve to slough off many a useless inheritance. It put the alumni in a critical attitude, at least for a time. The old order that they knew was apparently ended. Would they approve of this young or refurbished Columbia, in whose life their memories would have no share?

Such questions they may have asked, until they began to recognize on the new campus whatever of the old spirit they had found lovable,—until they saw in the new customs (immemorial to the undergraduate!) greater privileges than they had enjoyed. The recent remarkable outburst of Columbia alumni spirit, taking visible and audible form in the Early Eighties and similar societies, is the fortunate guarantee that college graduates have for once enjoyed a judicial detachment from their *alma mater*, and have pledged her a *rational* as well as sentimental devotion.

WHILE the expression of this new kind of alumni devotion among Columbia men is an interesting phenomenon at Columbia of recent years, the most interesting, in my opinion, is the growth of a new college spirit

among the undergraduates.

If I am not mistaken this spirit is at present peculiar to Columbia, but it is significant of influences likely to be felt elsewhere.

It is the presence of the *city* at her doors which is creating the new Columbia spirit. The city is prophetic for the country; ideals are tried out there. It can hardly be long before the outlying rural colleges are conscious of portentous radiations, at first perhaps unwelcome, but good in the end.

To one returning to Columbia after an absence of even a few years, the most remarkable attitude of her new college spirit is the increased pride of youth. The Columbia undergraduate today is conscious of his youth, and pretends to no respect for venerableness. To be sure, he has one song or two which praises "dear old Columbia," but those songs, if I am correct, are left over from the college spirit of yesterday, and he sings it with a shame-faced listlessness that confesses insincerity.

For traditions the College man has little mind at all, unless, paradoxically, they are new. He likes best to *make* a tradition, but lets it die on his hands without regret. The college offers him, not the best of the past, but the whole future and present. For him it is the door to life.

The College's campus on 49th Street in the 1880's



John Erskine '00: the Man

John Erskine, once described as the "perfect College alumnus," was a poet, scholar, administrator, musician, composer, novelist, lecturer and librettist.

During his lifetime, he was the first president of the Juilliard School of Music, Director of the Metropolitan Opera Association, president of the Poetry Society of America, Director of the A.E.F. University at Beaune, France during World War I, and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

His life, as Erskine himself divided it for his autobiographical writings, fell into four phases: *The Memory of Certain Persons* (1947); *My Life as a Teacher* (1948); *My Life in Music* (1950); and *My Life as a Writer*, which he planned to complete in 1951, the year of his death. The titles reflect Erskine's talent for friendship, his life-long devotion to teaching and music, and his accomplishment as a writer. He was a pianist of concert rank, the author of two opera librettos, and a prominent patron of musical institutions. His historical novels, including such best-sellers as *The Private Life of Helen of Troy* (1926), brought fresh interpretations of ancient stories to readers of his generation and created a new vogue in popular American literature.

For most alumni and members of the Columbia community, John Erskine is best remembered as a versatile scholar and educator. Erskine spent much of his life at Columbia. He received his bachelor's degree in 1900, his master's degree one year later, and his doctorate in literature in 1903. After six years of teaching at Amherst College, he returned to Columbia as professor of English from 1909 to 1937. It was at Columbia that Erskine's passion for great books and great ideas fired the minds and hearts of his students and those associated with him. Through his establishment of the Colloquium on Important Books at Columbia College in 1919, he was responsible for the institution of "great books" courses throughout the country.

Some former students remember Erskine for his polished lectures, punctuated with humorous epigrams. Others recall rapid-fire class discussions in which students were challenged, drawn into flashing arguments, or bruised by his impatience for the dull and dim-witted. Once affectionately referred to as a "cerebral Jack-of-all trades," many remember Erskine's piano recitals at the College or evening discussions in the dorms, crammed with students and friends eager to partake of the excitement engendered by his diverse and worldly knowledge of men and affairs. That he loved Columbia and its men is evidenced by his authorship, in a College song contest in 1910, of Columbia's great "Marching Song."

All who knew John Erskine agree with one former student who observed, "He enriched those whom he touched." In his own words, Erskine tried to urge himself and others on to "nobler loves and nobler cares."

His son Graham Erskine '33 is an architect in Reno, Nevada. A grandson, John Peter Erskine, is a freshman in the College.

The test that he sets for all unknown experience, is whether it will really add to his power of living. Where he is favorably convinced, he will cheerfully study an uninteresting subject, or submit to arduous discipline; but he will undertake nothing of the kind on the mere authority of age or tradition. It must have the sanction of youth.

The desire to live, to *do* things, keeps the Columbia College student in an extraordinary ferment. Yet the encouragement for the awestruck onlooker is that most of his ferment is intellectual.

Those highly organized departments of conventional college life, like athletics, offer the new college spirit little range of novelty or initiative, and it exhibits itself at Columbia rather in dramatics, college journalism, debating, politics, and literary and scientific interests. These interests, of course, are common to all colleges, but the new spirit permeates Columbia men with a singular confidence and energy.

It used to be that literature, for example, was the cult of a few chosen spirits, and the argument of literary or esthetic problems was work for a specially trained mind. But the general mood seems now to be trust in *every* man's ability to know anything he wishes to—not an ignoble mood!

During the past winter, in an excited debate over Croce's esthetics, which ran through several numbers of the *Monthly*, the various undergraduate writers showed that they had gone to the books and mastered the subject of their own accord and in their own way. Their really astonishing display of scholarship was, to be sure, superficial, but it was self-reliant as far as it went, and it recalled the boyish pedantry of a young Coleridge or a young Tennyson—valuable as evidence that the writers knew where to go for knowledge, and could elbow the great thinkers of the race with unconscious familiarity.

Illustrations of this admirable though reckless self-sufficiency might be found in any 24 hours of a Columbia term. Suggest to a group of men that they

*"The desire to live, to do things, keeps the Columbia
College student in extraordinary ferment."*

College students at New York's Guggenheim Museum. The city, says Erskine, helps shape Columbia's undergraduate and alumni spirit.



***Among the Professors who
have taught in
the College's Colloquium,
started by John Erskine***

Mark Van Doren
Irwin Edman
Rexford Tugwell
J. Bartlett Brebner
Mortimer Adler
Richard McKean
Raymond Weaver
Mason Gross
Dino Bigongiari
Moses Hadas
Herbert Deane
Lionel Trilling
Robert Gorham Davis
James Gutmann
A. W. Brown
Jacques Barzun
Charles Frankel
F. W. Dupee
Andrew Chiappe
Robert Carey
Joseph Mazzeo
Donald Frame

Philosopher Arthur Collins and critic
F. W. Dupee at a Great Books Colloquium
Better collaboration than at most colleges

produce a play—especially a play that has not yet been produced—and you will find them preparing the performance with the assurance of veterans, though they probably have never acted before—and the performance will be excellent, by some miracle of youth. Or sometimes, in his less spectacular moments, a student will think up and submit to the dean or his committees a detailed plan for the improvement of scholarship or college life, and the plan is nearly always worth trying.

It follows naturally that the typical Columbia undergraduate does not think of scholarship apart from life. Not that he is utilitarian, selecting only those subjects for study which will help him to a specific trade or profession. On the contrary, he more often identifies his life with his studies than his studies with his life. To teach him successfully, one has only to point out the bearing of his experiences upon the subject he is mastering, and since—through his remarkable initiative—he usually has had wide if shallow experience, his practical interest in scholarship is easy to rouse. I asked a freshman how he came to know so much about Maeterlinck and to take such an interest in him, and found that the boy was singing in the chorus of *Sister Beatrice* at the New Theatre.

Ten years ago the College men who wrote were satisfied if their productions saw the light in the campus papers. Now they look at the average story in the average "real" magazine, and argue that if they couldn't do better than that, they have wasted their time in composition courses. So they write a story or an essay, and it is better than the average, and in an astonishing number of cases it *does* get accepted. Imagine the increased vitality the classroom in literature must have, when literature means to many of the students nothing remote or esoteric, but a normal expression of self-reliant man!

A College senior typewrote one of my stories for me, and I met him on the campus a month later. "By the way, professor," he said, "what have you done with that story?" I confessed that I had not succeeded in placing it. "I thought you would have trouble with it," he said; "it's a bit psychological. Now, copying it for you put me in the mood to dash off a little thing myself, and I got a check for it this morning. That's what made me think of you."

WITH SO MUCH student initiative as is growing up at Columbia, it is obvious that the relation of the young men to the faculty must be somewhat



— and fortunately — unacademic. In certain aspects it is amusing.

With the kindest pedagogical theories the College Faculty instituted the advisory system now fashionable in one form or another throughout the land. Every College teacher has half a dozen students who come to him regularly for guidance. That is the theory. Fancy the lack of humor that invented the most elaborate advice-giving machine for the use of the most self-sufficient of younger generations!

As a matter of fact, the only advice the students usually want or are willing to take, is semi-legal advice in the technical method of getting around some inconvenient university regulation. For more important matters they are inclined to follow their own judgment. The faculty adviser, therefore, is habitually in the position of a corporation lawyer whose chief service to the community is to betray the corporation.

But in less formal and more successful ways this independent modern College man is very near to his teachers. (I speak of the best young men and the best teachers.) Both students and faculty at Columbia care most for the scholarship that is productive, and their relation is probably to a higher degree that of successful collaboration than at any other college in the United States.

In this collaboration there is some loss. The manner of distant reverence cultivated on many an honored campus for professors, university officers, and even trustees, is not much in evidence at Columbia. The younger teachers receive each the respect he has earned; and as for the elder instructors—well, the student thinks it not inevitably to their credit that they have grown old. Some loss is here in the lack of deserving reverence for age, and perhaps as a consequence, in a lack of distinction of manner in the students themselves. And other penalties of this cult of youth force themselves upon the attention of even the enthusiastic admirer, and warrant correction.

The correction seems likely to come from that alumni spirit, newly awakened, which interests itself at present chiefly in encouraging traditions, in conferring upon the college an idealized past.

Obviously the alumni spirit and the undergraduate college spirit are not the same. The undergraduate hardly



V. Sladon

Rehearsal for a Columbia Players production

The new spirit is individualistic and free

understands what some of these older Columbia men are trying to do. He wonders flippantly whether they intend him to set his watch by the several tons of globular sundial on College Walk, or sit on the marble seat outside Low Library and gaze at the chapel door. When they cavort around South Field on Commencement Day, he wonders to what kind of college life they think they are reverting, and is thankful that he himself has as yet no symptom of senile jocularity.

But the spirit of the older Columbia men is now a wholesome check upon the College student's extraordinary confidence and wilfulness. We speculate as to the sort of alumnus he himself will be when he returns for his decennial. The ownership in Columbia which he will still feel, let us hope, will doubtless hold in firmer check the now far-off undergraduate, for whom he is making the two-fold, contradictory legacy of a bundle of new traditions—and the tradition of doing as he pleases.

WHATEVER the fault of the new college spirit at Columbia, it is in the temper of the age.

The old college spirit made boys to be all of one kind. They *looked* as though they came from a certain university. You saw it in material things, in the fashion of their clothes or their hair or their speech. College spirit for them was a kind of hydraulic press that minted all the coins alike.

The new college spirit has the action of light upon life. It develops in each the characteristic form and color. It is individualistic and free.

Perhaps it is not entirely love for Columbia that leads one who deals with the present undergraduates to imagine them uniform only in this characteristic—that life at Columbia College is developing their personalities to a remarkable degree of efficiency and self-reliance and self-expression.

We shall produce no single social type out of the new spirit at Columbia. But in her light we shall see light.



R. Wise '16



P. Barbour '18



G. Davidson '19



P. Gallico '19



L. Nizer '22



C. Ford '23



R. Misch '25

LEGAL ETHICS by *Raymond L. Wise '16* is a discussion and explanation of the Canons of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association, with brief digests of all the major decisions on each topic. (Matthew Bender & Co., \$7.50)

DIMITRY, CALLED THE PRETENDER, TSAR AND GREAT PRINCE OF ALL RUSSIA, 1605-1606 by *Philip L. Barbour '18* tells the romantic and bizarre history of a young Pole who declared himself to be Dimitry, the deceased son of Ivan the Terrible, and actually ruled as Tsar of Russia for one brief year. (Houghton Mifflin, \$6.95)

AMBUSHED BY ANGELS by *Gustav Davidson '19* is a collection of 45 of the author's poems revealing a strong sense of dedication to the religious manifestations of life and nature. (Outposts Publications, \$3.00)

THE MAN WHO WAS MAGIC by *Paul Gallico '19* takes us into the realms of enchantment to the hidden city of Mageia, home of the master magicians of the world. It tells what happened to its inhabitants when an unknown magician from beyond the mountains and his talking dog, Mopsy, knock for admission at the bronze gates of the city. (Doubleday, \$3.95)

THE JURY RETURNS by *Louis Nizer '22* reveals the legal intricacies and human problems involved in four provocative court cases. (Doubleday, \$6.95)

WHERE THE SEA BREAKS ITS BACK by *Corey Ford '23* is a descriptive and poignant account of Vitus Bering's discovery of Alaska in 1741, based on the journal of Georg Wilhelm Steller, a famed naturalist and Bering's companion in their dramatic ten-year struggle to reach Alaskan soil. (Little, Brown, \$5.95)

QUICK GUIDE TO WINE by *Robert Misch '25*, written on the premise that "A little knowledge is *not* a dangerous thing—in wine," is a little book informing the neophyte wine-drinker how to confidently order and discuss fine wines. Complete with vintage charts and a pronunciation guide. (Doubleday, \$2.95)

MODERN AMERICAN USAGE by *Wilson Follett*, edited and completed by *Jacques Barzun '27* in collaboration with Carlos Baker, Frederick W. Dupee, Dudley Fitts, James D. Hart, Phyllis McGinley and *Lionel Trilling '25*, is an American reference guide to word usage, based on the philosophy that the best language is attainable and worth the effort, and intended to be read with pleasure by those interested in good English. (Hill & Wang, \$7.50)

THE SNARK WAS A BOOJUM: A LIFE OF LEWIS CARROLL by *James Playsted Wood '27* is a serious biographical exploration into the complex double character of Lewis Carroll, or, publicly, the Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson of Oxford University. (Pantheon, \$3.95)

WASHINGTON, D.C. by *James Playsted Wood '27*, with numerous drawings by Joseph Papin, is neither a guide-book nor a history, but a book about how Washington lives, what it does, and what some of it means. (Seabury Press, \$3.95)

WHAT'S THE MARKET? by *James Playsted Wood '27* is a lively, entertaining and, above all, informative study of the history, rationale, workings, and foibles of stock exchanges, particularly the New York Exchange. (Meredith Press, \$3.95)

ECONOMICS: IDEAS AND MEN by *Fon W. Boardman '34* is the history of the theories of economic systems from the time of Plato and Aristotle to the modern ideas of John Maynard Keynes. (Henry Z. Walck, Inc., \$3.75)

Alumni

THE NEGLECTED ASPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL POLICY ABROAD by *Charles Frankel '37*, Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, points out the importance of international cultural exchange as a new dimension of international relations and calls for a more sophisticated analysis of the underlying principles and problems involved vis-à-vis the government and American foreign policy. (The Brookings Institution, \$5.00)

CONJECTURES OF A GUILTY BYSTANDER by *Thomas Merton '37* is a sequence of spontaneous sketches and meditations, some poetic and literary, others historical and theological, taken from the author's personal notebooks since 1956—a confrontation of 20th century questions in the light of his monastic commitment. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

GHANDI ON NON-VIOLENCE, ed. with an introduction by *Thomas Merton '37*, is a selection of the basic statements of principle and interpretation which made up Ghandi's philosophy of non-violent action. (New Directions Paperback, \$1.50)

RAIDS ON THE UNSPEAKABLE by *Thomas Merton '37* is a collection of the author's recent prose writings dealing with philosophical themes and Christian hope in the present situation of man. (New Directions Paperback, \$1.95)

THE WAY OF CHUANG TZU by *Thomas Merton '37* is a series of personal interpretations of the classic sayings of the 4th century B.C. Taoist philosopher-mystic Chuang Tzu, with an introduction on the meaning of Taoism for the West today. (New Directions, \$4.00)

L. Trilling '25



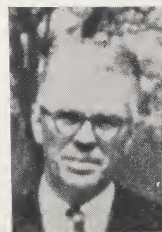
J. Barzun '27



J. Wood '27



F. Boardman '34



C. Frankel '37



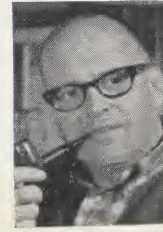
T. Merton '37



R. Lekachman '42



D. Mankiewicz '42





L. Gallo '43



G. Lensen '45



C. Silberman '46



J. Kraft '47



S. Marcus '48



M. Kaplan '48



R. Lowenstein '51

Authors

THE AGE OF KEYNES by *Robert Lekachman* '42 is the first full-length evaluation of Keynes to appear in 15 years, and provides a brilliant account of his versatile life, an analysis of the development of his economic theory, and the gradual implementation of his ideas in the United States from the New Deal through the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. (Random House, \$6.00)

IT ONLY HURTS FOR A MINUTE by *Don Mankiewicz* '42 is a novel which penetrates into the mystique, machinations, environment and psyche of Lew White, compulsive gambler, as he games his way with a blue-eyed blonde from the race-tracks and jai alai frontons of Mexico and Southern California to the casinos of Nevada. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$5.95)

LIKE YOU'RE NOBODY by *Louis Gallo* '43 is a free-swinging, candidly egocentric collection of the author's letters to Saul Bellow in 1961-62, plus a reprint of the author's essay "Oedipus-Schmoedipus," which started the whole affair. (Dimensions Press, \$3.00)

THE WORLD BEYOND EUROPE: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF AFRICA, INDIA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND THE FAR EAST by *George Alexander Lensen* '45 is an updated second edition of the historical evolution of the Asian and African nations, intended for supplementary use in college history and Western civilization courses. (Houghton Mifflin, \$2.25)

THE MYTHS OF AUTOMATION by *Charles E. Silberman* '46 and the Editors of *Fortune*, combines economics, statistical analysis, and journalistic probing to demonstrate that automation is not a barrier to full employment and to dispel the myth of "the machine taking over." The shattering contention is that the new technology is actually enlarging the sphere of human action and choice. (Harper & Row, \$4.95)

PROFILES IN POWER by *Joseph Kraft* '47 analyzes the national political development in terms of those who control and influence policy decisions, including top members of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations and non-governmental institutions ranging from the RAND Corporation to the Press. (New American Library, \$4.95)

THE OTHER VICTORIANS: A STUDY OF SEXUALITY AND PORNOGRAPHY IN MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND by *Steven Marcus* '48 analyzes through a selection of contemporary works the sexual sub-culture of Victorian England. A new perspective on the manners and mores of the age. (Basic Books, \$5.95)

ESSENTIAL WORKS OF PAVLOV, edited by *Michael Kaplan* '48, deals with Pavlov's writings and research on classical conditioning and his place in contemporary psychology. (Bantam Books, \$1.25)

BRING MY SONS FROM AFAR by *Ralph Lowenstein* '51 is a novel which tells the story of a young American Jew who leaves his comfortable middle class family to participate in Israel's War of Independence and who matures through contact and involvement with Israel and its peoples. (World, \$4.95)

THIS AMERICA by Lyndon B. Johnson, photographed by *Ken Heyman* '53, is a word-and-picture album illustrating the state of the Union, 1966—from its rich landscapes to its poverty and pollution, and sounding an urgent call for Americans to face environmental conditions and problems. (Random House, \$10.00)

THE POLITICS OF MILITARY UNIFICATION by *Demetrios Caraley* '54 is a comprehensive analysis of the intense political conflict that took place over the unification of the military services during the post-World War II period. (Columbia, \$8.95)

HOBBS' SCIENCE OF POLITICS by *Maurice M. Goldsmith* '54 argues that Hobbes's political philosophy can best be understood as part of his attempt to create a general philosophic system encompassing both natural and political science and that Hobbes used his political science to explain other phenomena of society, such as law, religion and history. (Columbia, \$7.50)

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF DAPHNE FINN by *R. Bruce Moody* '58 is a novel about a mercurial, madcap, quintessential New York girl who explodes into the life of Wilfred T. Carroll, a prim product of the Ivy League and Madison Avenue. (Coward-McCann, Inc., \$5.95)

THEODORE ROETHKE: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POETRY by *Karl Malkoff* '59 analyzes in detail all of Roethke's serious verse. A much needed study of the form, content and development in the works of one of the most important figures in the post-Eliot generation of poets. (Columbia, \$6.75)

BIG MAN by *Jay Neugeboren* '59 is a lively fictional account of the adventures of a former All-American basketball player who was caught in a point fix racket, expelled from college, and lives a desolate life in Harlem. He works in a car wash and plays basketball for its team. (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.95)

MORE TRIVIAL TRIVIA by *Edwin Goodgold* '65 and *Dan Carlinsky* '65 is the second book on this national game of wit and nonsense which the authors started at Columbia, including special new features—dazzling puzzles, mind-boggling acrostics, plus an 8-page whiz of a photo-quiz that defies description. (Dell, \$.50)

David Plowden, a frequent photographer for CCT, has written a book called **FAREWELL TO STEAM** with over 150 magnificent photographs. It is an affectionate and informative portrait of steamboats and steam locomotives. (Stephen Greene, \$8.95)

K. Heyman '53



D. Caraley '54



M. Goldsmith '54



B. Moody '58



K. Malkoff '59



J. Neugeboren '59

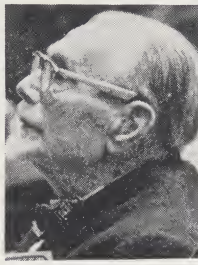


D. Carlinsky '65



E. Goodgold '65



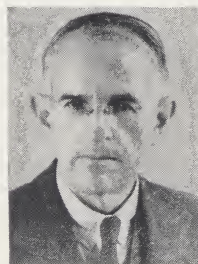


GEORGE STEVENSON '87 JUDAH JOFFEE '93

GEORGE LESLEY STEVENSON '87, the College's oldest living alumnus. A former official in the U.S. Assay Office, land developer in Montana, and banker at Chase National in New York, he retired to a farm in Rupert, Vermont, where he spent his last years. Died November 17, 1966.

JUDAH A. JOFFEE '93, philologist and lexicographer, a director of the work on the Yiddish Dictionary sponsored by the Institute of Yiddish Lexicology, recipient of an honorary Doctor of Letters degree from the Jewish Theological Seminary in 1963. The oldest College alumnus at numerous alumni affairs, he was a skilled tennis player, ice skater, music lover, and collector of unusual phonograph records, 2,500 of which he gave to Columbia University in 1943. Died September 16, 1966.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER '03, former Gouverneur Morris Professor of History at Columbia, retired in 1951 after a 41-year teaching career at Morningside. A renowned scholar of English history, he was the author of several distinguished works, fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and former president of the American Historical Association. Died August 15, 1966.



ROBERT SCHUYLER '03 RANDOLPH SAVILLE '18

DAVID H. JOSEPH '06, a shy English student at Columbia whom a friendly professor advised against becoming a newspaper man, worked his way as an office boy in his home town of Louisville, Kentucky, to become the *New York Times'* city editor in 1927 and assistant managing editor in 1948. A meticulous man, he was known for his "shotgun" policy of covering every possible story lead. Died August 26, 1966.

KENNETH S. WEBB '06, writer, producer, and director, who began with Columbia varsity shows and the vaudeville stage, subsequently worked in radio, the New York theatre, musical comedy, and the screen. A charter member

DEATHS

of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, among other professional associations; he moved to Hollywood in 1948, and wrote and directed movies featuring the Barrymores, Sir Laurence Olivier, Frank Sinatra, and other famous stars. Died March 16, 1966.

WILLIAM G. BRADY '08, former president and chairman of the National City Bank of New York. He obtained his first business experience in the treasurer's office at Columbia University; was prominent in fund-raising for philanthropic causes including Columbia, the Metropolitan Opera Fund, and the Protestant Council; was a director of the New York Hospital and the Memorial-Mission Hospital, as well as Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Consolidated Edison, Sinclair Oil, United Aircraft and Western Union. Died October 9, 1966.

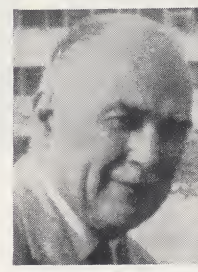


WILLIAM BRADY '08 DALLAS TOWNSEND '10

DALLAS TOWNSEND '10, prominent New York lawyer and former Assistant U.S. Attorney General. He came out of World War I as the youngest full colonel in the Army; remained in Hungary after World War II as a member of the Allied Control Commission and later, as Chief of the Justice Department's Alien Property Office, argued the government's case against the return of enemy property seized during the War. Died May 27, 1966.

RICHARD C. PATTERSON '12, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he served for 12 years as Commissioner of Public Events and chief of protocol for New York City; a one-time member of the Columbia swimming team and president of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association at Columbia. Died September 30, 1966.

RANDOLPH M. SAVILLE '18, a leader of the Boy Scouts of America for over 30 years and distinguished member of the Explorers Club of New York who accompanied his father, professor of American Archaeology at Columbia, on expeditions to Central and South America. He was a life underwriter for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. which he had been associated with since 1936. Died July 27, 1966.

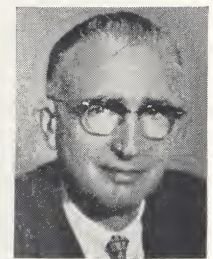


E. JOHN LONG '22 JOHN CAHILL '24

LEWIS A. SPENCE '22, New York lawyer, member of the John Jay Fellows, the Society of Older Graduates, and President of the Class of 1922; a devoted and active alumnus. Died August 3, 1966.

E. JOHN LONG '22, retired Navy Captain, former newspaper and magazine writer, recently specializing in oceanography. He was publisher of the *Ocean Science News*, representative to the International Oceanographic Foundation, and author of several books and articles on topics ranging from oceanography to historical monuments and Washington, D.C. Died October 24, 1966.

JOHN T. CAHILL '24, prominent corporate and international lawyer, trustee of Columbia University, president of Knickerbocker Hospital, active in New York City and Columbia affairs. He is best remembered as the young U.S. Attorney for the Southern District (1939-41) who successfully prosecuted Johnny Torrio, Louis Buchalter and other New York hoodlums, Earl Browder, the general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, and Martin T. Manton, the corrupt Federal Circuit judge. Died November 3, 1966.



FRED SCHWED '27 JAMES O'CONNELL '28

FRED SCHWED '27, author and humorist; former newspaper reporter who spent 14 years with a brokerage firm before becoming a full-time writer. Author of such books as *Wacky, the Small Boy* (1939), *Where are the Customers' Yachts?* (1940), and *The Pleasure Was All Mine* (1951). Died May 10, 1966.

JAMES T. O'CONNELL '28, vice president of the Hudson Pulp & Paper Corporation, former Under Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower administration; administrator in the field of labor management relations and proponent of the Federal career civil service. He received the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Labor, and the Pupin

Medal by the alumni of the Columbia University School of Engineering, among other honors. Died October 12, 1966.

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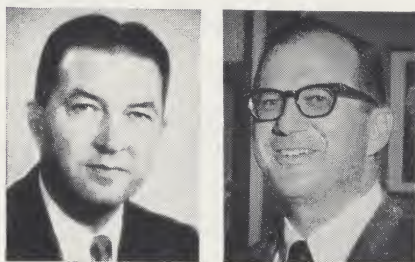
CHARLES BELOUS '29, Deputy County Attorney for Nassau County and a former New York City Councilman; involved in the city's affairs since 1931, active in Mayor La Guardia's Fusion Party and the American Labor Party. Died July 13, 1966.

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ELIM O'SHAUGHNESSY '30, United States *chargé d'affairs* in Hungary; former Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Paris (1951-55), later officer in charge of Franco-Iberian affairs. He served in Belgrade and London before being assigned to Budapest. Died September 24, 1966.

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JOHN P. APICELLA '41, Portland (Oregon) lawyer, in 1946 a senior trial attorney at the Nuremberg trials, active participant in Columbia's Oregon Alumni Association. Died July 24, 1966.



CHARLES BELOUS '29 JOHN APICELLA '41

ALAN J. WILLEN '64, a private in the Second Basic Combat Training Brigade, Fort Dix, he had been a clerk on the metropolitan desk of the *New York Times*, news editor of Columbia's *Daily Spectator*, and winner of the Nicholas D. McKnight Award for outstanding journalism. Died of a blood infection, November 12, 1966.

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1904
WARWICK S. CARPENTER
May 6, 1966

1905
IRA M. YOUNKER
August 17, 1966

1906
HUGO HEIMAN
August 1, 1966
HERMAN KOBBE
July 21, 1966
JAMES P. MARSTON
May 13, 1966

1907
ROBERT C. MASTERTON
October, 1966
GEORGE NORRIS
May 3, 1966

1909
WILLIAM A. ANDREWS
February, 1966
HAROLD S. BROWN
May 13, 1966
RAYMOND D. HALSEY
June 25, 1966
OSCAR LAWRENCE
October 4, 1966

1910
LEONARD H. DAVIDOW
August 28, 1966

1911
MONTROSE ERNST
May, 1966

1912
RUSSELL FAIRBAIRN
May 11, 1966
CHARLES C. MOOK
October 10, 1966
STANLEY WEINER
September 25, 1966

1913
ABRAHAM BURSTEIN
October 3, 1966

1914
IRWIN M. BERLINER
October 7, 1966
MILTON M. SAMUELS
January 14, 1966

1915
JOHN M. GALT
July 30, 1966

1916
MAXWELL SILVER
October 9, 1966
WILLIAM STEINER
June, 1966
GODFREY UPDIKE
November 3, 1966

1918
JOSEPH M. AIMÉE
April 22, 1966
JOSEPH A. BLAKE
May 9, 1966

1920
JOHN B. KENNEDY
February 26, 1966
ANTHONY N. NODICA
February 15, 1966
ARTHUR D. SCHWARZ
May 22, 1966

1921
MICHAEL J. PIETARO
August 28, 1966
LESLIE D. STEWART
October 9, 1966

1923
GEORGE K. JEFFREY
June 4, 1966
HYMAN SPORN
February 3, 1966

1924
HENRY F. COFFIN
LOREN M. RAY
June 14, 1966

1925
ERIC W. HAMMARSTROM
June 25, 1966
FRANK A. RAYMOND
May 7, 1966
L. RANDOLPH STELLE
August 6, 1966

1926
ALBERT FUSS
May 29, 1966
ALFRED SCHIAVETTI
April 14, 1966

1927
BENJAMIN H. DOLIN
May 22, 1966

1929
DEWEY R. DEDRICK
March 12, 1966
ANTHONY J. DE MAY
July 30, 1966

1930
VINCENT D. HERSAM
April 28, 1966

1932
CHARLTON C. HARDING
June 19, 1966
THOMAS F. McLoughlin
August 23, 1966

1933
HOWARD B. MORROW

1935
JOHN T. WIEGAND
May 31, 1966

1937
VINCENT CREMONA
June, 1966

1939
CHARLES H. FRIEDRICH
August 1, 1966

1940
LEONARD E. EVANS
July 21, 1966
ARTHUR J. GRIES
April 22, 1966
ARMAND HENSAS
August 28, 1966
WILLIAM W. LINDSAY
June 28, 1966

1946
CHARLES R. KLUTH
April 23, 1966
MICHAEL N. MICHAELIS
June 16, 1966

1951
GEORGE H. WEADEMAN
September 24, 1966

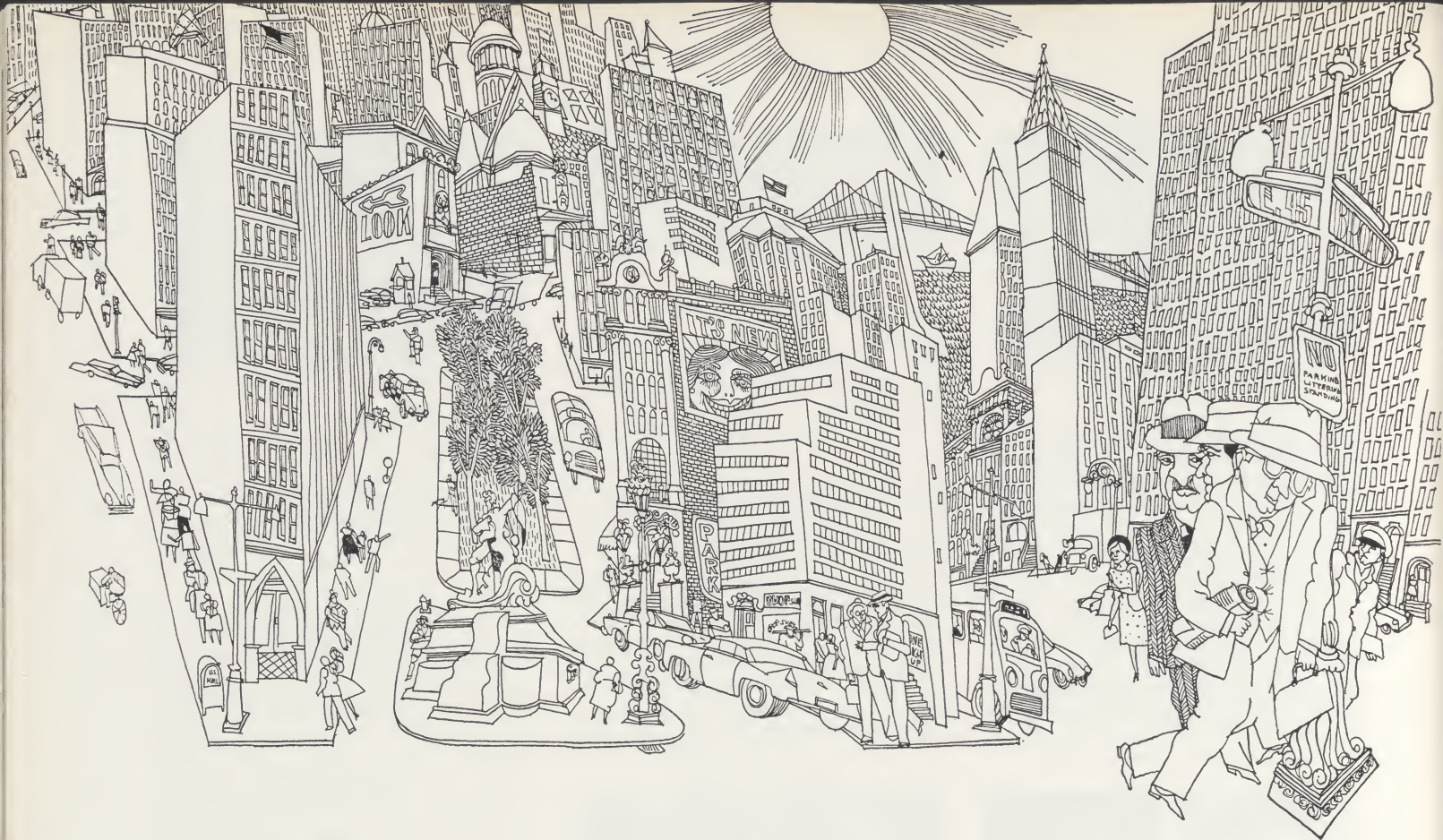
1955
KENNETH J. LYMAN
July 28, 1966

1957
DAVID RODVIEN
August, 1966

1958
PETER M. MORIARTY
June 22, 1966

1964
CHARLES J. FISCHER
Winter, 1966

1968
JACOB E. SCHWARTZ
September 4, 1966



At the afternoon Class meeting, the President reported that gifts made by members of the Class to the University during the past five years amounted to \$207,064. In 1936 the Class had established a Scholarship Room in the dorms. The Fund has grown, so that now the Class will have two rooms a year, one for a College student and the other for an Engineering student. The following officers were re-elected for a five year term: Donald Lowe, President; Richard Klugescheid, Walter Weis, and William Demorest, Vice-Presidents; and Joseph Murray, Secretary. Maurice Levine was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul Deschere.

After the meeting, liquid and other refreshments were served, followed by a beefsteak dinner, music, singing, and dancing.

12 Albert L. Siff
150 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10023

A number of 1912 men including Roscoe Ingalls, Burt Klein, and your reporter attended the Homecoming services and football game. We urge all our classmates to join the Columbia College Alumni Association and to send data about fellow alumni to this reporter or to CCT.

Burt Klein, Walter Payne and other 1912 men whom I did not get a chance to see attended the Memorial Services for Stanley Weiner in the Universal Chapel at Lexington and 52nd Street. Stanley was a dedicated 1912er. He did masterful service for philanthropy and for the College and carried most of the burdens for the 1912 Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner and Soirees.

Our 55th Anniversary Gift will be presented to Columbia on Commencement morning June 1967. Our 50th Anniversary Gift, over \$197,000 last spring, will now exceed \$2,500,000 by the wills of classmates and others. We still urge endowment Memorial Gifts to Columbia for specified purposes or general purposes.

On November 22, Alfred Knopf was awarded this year's Alexander Hamilton Medal. Our illustrious classmate, a man of merit and letters and this century's foremost publisher, correctly pursues the avenues of appropriate recognition and acclaim!

13 Dallas W. Haines
56 Palmer Avenue
Bronxville, N.Y. 10708

Our classmate Rev. Glenn B. Coykendall of Angola, N.Y., sent your correspondent an article from his local paper regarding his summer vacation trip to California, Nevada, and Texas—with particular reference to his new shoes becoming worn out while mountain climbing in Yosemite National Park. He has appealed to his Assemblyman to introduce a bill to replace his shoes because, as an unemployed senior citizen, he feels that our opulent society should have some project which would replace his loss. "No one in America should go barefoot," he says.

Last June, George T. Delacorte received the New York City Park Association's annual award for his efforts in preserving and beautifying Central Park. He was cited for having enriched the taste and distinction of the Park with his gifts, which include the Delacorte Theatre, the Alice in Wonderland Statue, the animated musical clock in the zoo, and the new cafe at Bethesda Fountain.

15 Ray N. Spooner
Laurel Pine Road
Cresco, Pa. 18326

Your class correspondent hears from the following on occasion: Duke Olmsted and K. Kenneth Smith from California; Prince Roberts from Pelham Manor, N.Y.; Emil Mueser from Mountain Lakes, N.J.; Al Esser, now retired, from Great Neck, Long Island; Julien Newman from Brooklyn; Harry Buncke and Julius Siegel from New York City; Sherman Bijur, who sold his beautiful estate "Crossways" at Bedford Hills and is now living in White Plains, New York; Sterling "Crackers" Graham who was married on July 14. Ray N. Spooner, now semi-retired as Chairman of the Board of Allen N. Spooner & Son, is living in the Pocono Mountains, and still spends his summers in Vermont.

A. Piza Mendes was elected president of the Lexington School for the Deaf at 68th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. Since his retirement from business in 1958, Mendes has devoted himself to a number of voluntary agencies, including the Lexington School, the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, the North American Relief Society and the Council of Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York.

16 Sidney G. Berry
Berry & Crews
25 West 43rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Bayard T. Haskins, prominent oil producer from Wellsville, N. Y., received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the June commencement of Alfred University, Alfred, N.Y., where he has been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1946.



BAYARD HASKINS '16
Oil producer from Wellsville

17 Charles A. Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road
Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583

The Baker Field Reunion preceding the Columbia-Harvard game on October 8 brought out a total of 45 '17ers including wives, children and grandchildren. They gathered about the '17 tables, enjoyed the hospitality, renewed old associations, and brought each other up to date. The '17 participants were Mr. and Mrs. V.J. Alessandrini, Meyer Bernstein and his grandsons, Martin Egan, Dr. and Mrs. John Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Kempner, M.J. Kiely, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. King and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hyman A. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Levinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy and their son, Frank M. Michaelian, Porter C. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J.K. Noble, Arthur Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Isador Silverman, H.F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice

Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Weedman, and family, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilding, Rene A. Wormser, and Fred Wurzbach.

Otto E. Dohrenwend received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart last May 30. Otto has played an important role in the development of Manhattanville and has served on the Board of Trustees there since 1956. Last July, M. Lincoln Schuster sold his half-interest in Simon and Schuster, Inc., founded in 1924, to his partner Leon Shimkin. Schuster, who travelled in Europe this summer, plans to write, edit, and compile books that he will offer to publishers. Maurice Walter has been appointed a member of the Engineering Council by President Kirk for a three year term. Meyer Bernstein's grandson, Matthew Gold, attended Camp Columbia this past summer under a National Science Foundation scholarship.

The New York Times of September 22nd reported that the ashes of Milton Winn, deceased last March, were shipped to Turkey and placed aboard a yacht and scattered over the waters of the Bosphorus to honor the great regard he had developed for Turkey during the many years he had spent there in various official capacities for the United States government.

Colonel Armand G. Erpf has accepted the Chairmanship of the College Fund Committee of the Class of 1917. The main undertaking is the establishment of a Class of 1917 Dean's Fund which will be presented on Commencement Day 1967 as the Fiftieth Anniversary Gift of the Class to the College. The hoped-for goal is \$150,000. Dr. Harold B. Davidson, secretary of the Class, has agreed to enlarge his own activities by accepting membership on the College Fund Committee and will work closely with Chairman Erpf in the promotions and solicitations for achieving our objective.

The Columbia University Alumni Federation's Alumni Medal, the highest honor granted by the University's alumni, was presented to Charles A. Hammarstrom during the University's Commencement Day ceremonies last June by Dr. Kirk and John Wheeler, president of the Federation. The Medal, established in 1933, is presented to ten alumni each year for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service."

18 Alexander C. Herman
22 East 89th Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

Jack Fairfield, not only Vice President of our class but also of Cannon Mills, acquitted himself superbly as Chairman of the Columbia College Fourteenth Fund, which raised more than a million dollars. He received not only a big hand, but a special Lion's Award at the kick-off of the new drive.

Professor Sterling Spero, retired Dean of NYU Faculty of Public Administration, has been awarded special honors by the New York Chapter of the American Society of Public Administration for his contributions to the field of scholarship and instruction. Another of the '18 Professors—S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of the University of Michigan Law School is now in Washington, D.C.

Ben Kirsh is wearing a double hat this year—active worker for '18, but also chairman of the 1920 Law School drive. In addition to practicing his profession, he also writes erudite articles on automation (published in the *Swarthmore Personnel Journal*) and contributes to other works on labor law and negotiations. It is delightful to see one of us expand in areas beyond our middles!

Activity in their work seems to keep Byron Van Raalte and "Si" Zychlinski more spry than ever. Both, involved in Alumni affairs, look younger now than some years ago. Joe Stein, too, exudes this spirit of recharged activity. After an operation for a leg injury, Joe is back at his Asbury Park office, directing the largest automobile agency in the area. Iskander Hourwick, after a session in the hospital, is back on Wall Street, as are Al Redpath and Dutch Uhlig. At this reporting, Al Huelsenbeck is returning home, after a siege at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital. A word of recall would be welcome; the postal address is Box 32, Denville, N.J. Heartfelt condolence from all of us to Jerry Bijur on the loss of his charming wife.

There are many of our class about whom we can garner little. A postcard, with a few lines of low-down, would be appreciated by your class reporter. We have been asked what the following are up to, but can give no answers: Tommy Barish, Ralph Cook, Howard Courtney, Tom Dash, Walter Gerbereux, Harry Kalt, Leo Kaplan, Doug Rehlander, Don Sealy, Bob Sickels, Jack Vreeland, Morris Werner, Ed Zneimer—among others.

But we can always draw a bead on Doc Baker, Carlos Smith, and Ding Hiron, for they still are a constant trio that grows into a happy quartet when they meet at Ed Meagher's on alternate Fridays. Anyone wishing to have a cheerful day, phone 622-2337 in Brooklyn and Carlos will set the time table.

19 Stanley R. Jacobs 120 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10005

The Class had its annual fall dinner reunion at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60th Street, New York City, on November 30.

The evening must have been one of the most successful reunions we have had because the members of the Class arrived around six o'clock and did not leave until nearly eleven o'clock. This was due to an exciting discussion on various extremely interesting University and College matters among those present and our special guests of the evening, Dean David Truman and Max Lovell, executive director of the College Alumni Association.

Those present were: Dr. Rudolf Aebli, Lawrence H. Baer, David H. Brown, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Albert A. Cree, Joseph G. Druss, Edward N. Goldey, Ira E. Goldstein, Lee Gordon, Robert L. Graham, Rowland B. Haines, Ralph C. Hawkins, Stanley R. Jacobs, Dr. Leif Jensen, Julius Katzen, Thomas Keogh, Marcus Klein, Carl Lang, Joseph Lang, Leon Lipsky, Warren H. MacKain, Maxwell J. Mathews, James L. McFadden, Dr. Francis J. McGowan, Leopold Nathan, Theodore M. Nelson, Louis C. Raegner, Nathaniel Rose, Charles B. Saxon, Mortimer J. Stammelman, Dr. Harry F. Wechsler, and Lincoln Work.

20 Hasting L. Dietrich P.O. Box 123 Piermont, N.H. 03779

The Alumni Association of Columbia University's Graduate School of Business presented its 1966 Alumni Medal for Distinguished Service to Percy Uris, builder of many of New York's business structures and

chairman of the board of Uris Building Corporation. Long active in alumni affairs at Columbia, he has been a special adviser for new construction to President Kirk since 1957, and contributed toward construction of the new home of Columbia's School of Business, named Uris Hall. The Columbia University School of General Studies' Distinguished Service Award for 1966 went to Louis Hacker, Professor of Economics at Columbia and the School's first Dean. Samuel W. West is the new chairman of the New York Chapter of The American Council for Judaism.



THE 45TH FOR '21
Way down at Shawnee

21 Addison B. Bingham 50 East 96th Street New York, N.Y. 10028

Our 45th Reunion, held May 6 to 8 at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., was a wholly enjoyable occasion. An intensive campaign of written and phone contacts by Fred Henderson's Reunion Committee, plus the really strenuous effort of our Permanent Class Rallier, Shep Alexander, supplemented the usual Class Notices, and resulted in the presence of Shep, Al Bachrach, Arthur Becker, Marshall Bernstein, Ad Bingham, Harry Bodin, Howard Carlson, John Chabrow, Arthur Colwin, Larry Condon, Tony De Fronzo, Harry Gabe, Doc Hart, John Larkin, Nick McKnight, Fred Monell, Gus Peck, Roger Prosser, Pete Riccio, Harold Schindler, Jules Sheftel, Lyman Stone, Bill Taylor, Ed Wilson, and Saul Zucker. More than 30 classmates who could not come telegraphed or wrote or sent verbal messages.

The best reason for not being present was given by Dr. Al Hinrichs, who was in Taiwan with U.S. AID China. Several others including Abe Babbin, Fred Lascoff, Nate Schwartz, Maurice Tibbitt and Syd Waldecker were in Europe. A few such as Nat Kaplan and Max Shindler were taken ill, and others had conflicting personal or civic matters. Arthur Levitt happily was re-elected as New York State's controller. Tom Byran, finding at the last minute that he could not make it, instructed us to turn his Reunion payment over to the Columbia College Fund, where he already is a John Jay Member. We were sorry for all those who were not present.

As usual, there was no formal program, each one following his own ideas. The energetic played golf, but it was noted that no scores were turned in for public inspection. Others explored the extensive grounds and nearby areas on foot. Our parties were held in spacious quarters in Fairway House where we had the whole building to ourselves. Larry Condon threw a cocktail party to celebrate Derby Day. Lyman Stone joined in by collecting money from everyone equally before the race, returning it quite unequally.

Our Class Meeting after dinner was a good one. Following remarks by Bill Taylor, which are always enjoyable, we repeated an idea

from the last Reunion at Arden House and had each man give a thumbnail sketch of his past and present activities. It turned out that in spite of our ages, which must average a frequently quoted figure, so many are still active in business and professions that one man who admitted to having retired last year claimed to feel like a "drop out." Also, it was agreed that we looked in better shape than our Class Flag which had been moved from Baker Field to Shawnee.

Nick McKnight told us that the 1921 Scholarship Fund, which we started many years ago, now totals \$31,800 and that the income almost covers one student's College fees. Shep Alexander reported on our contribution to the current Columbia College Fund. Al Bachrach reported the Gymnasium Fund has received \$105,000 from 41 donors in our class. A splendid gift of \$90,000 from Bill Schweitzer was the backbone of the fine showing. It was announced that actual construction will start within a year, which reminded us of similar statements we heard during our first days on the campus in 1917 regarding the completion of University Hall. Larry Condon's 1921 Report on Columbia College was mentioned by several men who told of its continuing effect on the College. Nick McKnight presented our Annual Silver Tray Award to Ad Bingham, our Treasurer for many years, and our interim Class President. Ad expressed his high evaluation of this honor, particularly mentioning the previous recipient, Archie Dawson.

For the term 1966 to 1971, we elected Ad Bingham, President; Howard Carlson, Vice-President; Harry Gabe, Secretary; and Marshall Bernstein, Treasurer. Our new President pointed out one sure thing in a generally uncertain future—namely the continuing need for expanded educational facilities, and urged a continuation of our past good support of the annual Columbia College Fund Drives. He also reminded us that our next Reunion will be the Magic 50th, and told of how many classmates had already expressed their intention to attend. Our Class Song and *Sans Souci* sounded as well as ever, both as to enthusiasm and musical quality and closed the official activities for what was one of our really good gatherings.

A few weeks later, Ad Bingham, our President, met by invitation on the morning of Commencement Day in the Trustee's Room with President Kirk and the representatives of other Anniversary classes for a discussion of the activities of those classes. Thereafter with Mrs. Bingham he attended the Commencement Day Luncheon where they met Nick McKnight, Frank Tannenbaum and Saul Zucker.

22 Gustave M. Berne P.O. Box 388 Far Rockaway, N.Y. 11690

Members of the Class of 1922 met for its Annual Dinner at the Columbia University Club last April 28. Joe Teiger reported on the Columbia College Fund, giving great credit to the members of his committee. The results of a questionnaire sent out in connection with next year's 45th Reunion indicated that sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of going back to Arden House, preferably on the weekend of May 13 or May 20. A clear majority continued to favor a "stag" affair in line with previous practice. A Reunion Committee was appointed with Fred Schluter as Chairman. Fred outlined some of his plans and noted

that with 36 acceptances over a year in advance, the attendance would be well over 50 and that this would be the best reunion ever. Phil Farley was appointed Chairman of a committee to nominate a slate of officers for consideration at the next meeting.

After general discussion of Class plans and activities, the meeting adjourned, but many groups stayed on to further cement friendships and exchange recollections of the days on Morningside Heights.

23 Aaron Fishman 418 Central Park West New York, N.Y. 10025

The 43rd annual Reunion Dinner took place in the Butler Room of the Columbia University Club last May 17. Ira U. Cobleigh, our vice president, presided while Gerry Tonachel was away on one of his seasonal trips to Paris. Augustine F. Massa was the dinner chairman.

Last year, under the influence of Paul E. Lockwood, a new format was introduced and a serious note supplemented the reunion function when '23 alumni experts discussed Banking and Stock Market Controls. This year, a sharp interest had developed in the field of taxation in the City of New York, so a panel discussion on the tax "bite" featured the program of the evening. Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, formerly Controller of the City of New York, spoke on sensible taxation for a solvent and progressive metropolis. Ira U. Cobleigh, our class economist, presented the pros and cons of legalized lotteries. The Hon. Mario E. Proccacino, the Controller of the City of New York, explained the City's urgent need for more revenue and fair and productive ways of securing the funds. Sheriff Joe Brennan of Queens County was the panel moderator.

In 1951 the Class introduced the Man of the Year Award; in 1958 it created another award known as the Certificate of Appreciation; and now, in 1966, there appeared the Loyal Lions award, a very attractive paper weight, with the silver University seal imbedded in lucite. It has been awarded to those who have shown a consistent effort to support the class organization in its various activities. A fine gesture was made by Joe DeMarras who traveled up to Kingston, N.Y., to present one of the Loyal Lion awards to the family of deceased classmate Rabbi I. Bloom.

In 1960 the Class, through the enterprise of Jim Bernsen, introduced the idea of presenting gifts of literary masterpieces to the Columbia University Libraries. The committee, co-chaired by Charlie Wagner and Jim, has presented the University with a rare unpublished Elizabethan manuscript of *Aesop's Fables* (in Arthur Golding's 1590 English translation); an original copy of *Bacon's Essays* written in the very early 1600's, and the current gift of the rare *Gesta Ramanorum*, printed in Strassburg in 1499. Said Roland Baughman, Head of Special Collections: "There was no early edition of it in the Columbia collections before your Class decided to make this gift. Your Class stands alone in taking a direct and purposeful interest in the development of the libraries."

Early this year, Max J. Lovell retired from all his professional activities and took off on an around-the-world cruise with his wife. And after that, a life of ease and retirement, so he thought. He is now in the thick of it all over again as the new executive director of our Columbia College Alumni Association.

Congratulations and good wishes for the enjoyment of a job we know will be well done. Gerry Tonachel, our class president, retired vice president of the famous Standard and Poor, has found an interesting formula of living between New York and Paris. In Paris he lives above a store which he rents as a little French bistro—very, very convenient! When in New York, he looks in on the Downtown Glee Club and other alumni activities. Aaron Fishman, our class secretary, recently read on the floor of Congress his report of a five year plan completed on behalf of a historic East Side School, the Anna Silver School in New York City. It carried the theme of the role of the East Side immigrant mother in the education of her children and the immigrant tradition of democracy and brotherhood.

Harry D. Gideonse left his post as President of Brooklyn College which he held for 27 years to become chancellor of the New School for Social Research on September 1. On November 17 Brooklyn College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters Degree for his "unique service" to the College. Howard R. Marraro, professor emeritus of Italian at Columbia, was awarded a Citizen Achievement Scroll by the City of New York on September 16. The award is for "prominent New Yorkers who came to our shores as immigrants."

24 James L. Anderson Room 1100, Municipal Building Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

On May 20, 1966, our Annual Class Dinner was held at the House of Chan, 7th Avenue and 52nd Street, New York City. This was a fitting place to hold a Columbia event because Sou Chan, the proprietor (and a most gracious host) is a member of the Class of 1949 and established a Columbia College scholarship, "The Chan Scholarship" in that year. Paul Shaw, one of our Vice-Presidents, was the master of ceremonies and was a true master in that role. The address of welcome was given by our genial President, George M. Jaffin. In lieu of an invocation, Milton Norwalk delivered a poetic message which ended with the appropriate words from Browning, "Grown old along with me! The best is yet to be, The last of life for which the first was made."

Your correspondent presented the '24 Award for Outstanding Service for 1966 to John J. Erlich, another of our Vice-Presidents. John was absent on a trip to Europe and Dave Cort accepted it for him. In recognition of Frank Biba's zealous devotion to Class business, President Jaffin presented him with a special award—a set of books on the New York Law of Wills. The dinner was extraordinarily good in the number who attended, the warmth of the gathering, and the excellent cuisine. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Alexander, Jim Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnam, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Biba, Dave Cort, Marcy Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dumschat, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Cunningham, Dr.

and Mrs. Harry Eggers, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Garfiel, Mr. and Mrs. William Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Helwig, Mr. and Mrs. George Jaffin, Mr. and Mrs. Herb Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Levy, Fritz Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Dr. and Mrs. John Murphy, Harold Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Norwalk, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Porte, Mr. and Mrs. Al Robison, Cornelius Saperstein, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Will Walker, Al Walling, and Dr. and Mrs. Julian Wolff.

On a glorious October day, '24 came out in force for Homecoming. The men of the great Class, their wives, family and guests came to Baker Field—45 strong. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnam and daughter, Dave Cort and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Al Dumschat, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Eggers, Mr. and Mrs. William Hawthorne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. George Jaffin and grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelly Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Norwalk, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scharf, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Stein, Paul Shaw and grandsons, Mr. and Mrs. Al Walling, Morris Watkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Wolff. After lunch, they tramped to the stands to see Harvard defeat Columbia.

David Ackermann has been selected as our Class Chairman for the 15th Columbia College Fund. Dave has started off like a whirlwind and is giving us the benefit of his Army drive. Let's take off our coats and support him to the hilt! Ben Edelman, who has recently been appointed a consultant to the U.S. Air Force in problems concerning manpower and training, was in San Francisco late in October to attend a meeting of the Electric Industries' Association. While there, he visited Jack Inglis at his office and also spoke with Doug Judd in Oakland by telephone. Dr. Joseph H. Fries is now Vice President of the Society of American Magicians. He recently made a trip around the world and lectured on his specialty—allergies in children—in Tokyo, Vienna, Israel, and Hong Kong among other cities. Joe is our Class Alumni Representative. If you have not already joined the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, please do.

George F. Maedel was recently at Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wisconsin, as advisory consultant in the Office of Economic Opportunity job training program which provides young school drop-outs with artisan skills to make them employable. George R. Geiger, a professor of Philosophy at Antioch College has recently published, together with three co-authors, a history of philosophy entitled, *Science, Folklore, and Philosophy*. From reading a review of the book, those of our readers who have a philosophic bent should surely look at it. Edwin B. Matzke was appointed Chairman of the newly established Department of Biological Sciences (a merger of the Botany and Zoology Departments) at Columbia. The Class of '24 is happy that Ed will be in the forefront of a greatly enlarged department when the Life Science Tower, planned for the North Campus, opens for occupancy. This is one of the components of the recently inaugurated campaign to increase the stature of Columbia University.

Meyer Schapiro received the 1966 Special Medal in Creative Arts from Brandeis University, and was recently appointed a University Professor at Columbia. William Offenhauser has written a chapter for a recent book entitled *Information Retrieval and Machine Translation*. He has also written an article for a Fairfield County, Conn. publication called

THE JOHNS ERlich, '59, '24 & 85?
Outstanding service



Mark entitled "The Pursuit of Excellence," which was the theme of our 40th Anniversary Symposium. Paul R. Shaw traveled through France, England, and Scotland this past summer. Your correspondent also traveled—motoring through Rhode Island—and visited interesting places such as King Philips' Throne in Bristol. George Jaffin has become a Trustee of the Columbia College Fund to succeed our fellow classmate, Frank Hogan. George visited Belgium and Brittany last spring and recently returned from a trip to Brazil. Other travelers in the class are Milton Norwalk, who visited the Bahamas and Frank Biba who just returned from a tour of Portugal, Spain and Italy. What a class of travelers!

25 *Richmond B. Williams*
Long Lines Department
American Telephone & Telegraph
32 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N.Y. 10013

Tom Barber has recently been honored as a part of various governmental activities that have taken place in Ireland this year on the fiftieth anniversary of "the troubles." During World War II, in connection with a U.S. Army program, Tom was involved in assisting in the development of the Irish textile industry. In consequence, last summer he was presented with a handsome silver paper cutter—a modern adaptation of a pagan Irish sword—by the Minister of Industry and Commerce. Tom was also received by President Eamon de Valera. Frank E. Joseph, vice president of the Cleveland Commission on Higher Education and an active participant in civic and cultural groups in that city, was awarded the Martha Holden Jennings Distinguished Citizen Award last May. George D. Farné retired from service as assistant professor of romance languages at Lehigh University as of July 1. He had served on the faculty at Lehigh since 1934, and upon retirement was presented with an engraved silver bowl.

The Class honored Lionel Trilling as our 1965 Classmate-of-the-Year last May 3 at the Carlton House, Madison Avenue at 61st Street. More recently, our Class honored Paul R. Hays, U.S. Circuit Judge, as the 1966 Classmate-of-the-Year at a dinner at the Columbia University Club on the evening of December 8. Judge Hays was introduced by a classmate who is also a judge—Frederick Van Pelt Bryan. Class President Howard V. Dockerill presided at the gathering.

Judge Hays, who has been a member of the faculty at the Columbia Law School for many years, also held positions in various city, state, and national boards and administrations. From 1940 to 1961, he was a labor arbitrator, and in 1960-61, he was chairman of the Liberal Party of New York State. In his response to the presentation, the guest entertained his classmates with warm and amusing accounts of his teachers and his experiences as a young instructor at Columbia. He also pointed out that there are three generations of Columbians in his court—singling out Judges Medina, Feinberg, Bryan, Metzner, Palmieri, Zavatt, and Rosling.

Our classmate Julie Witmark has been made the Membership Chairman of the College Alumni Association. Knowing Julie, his friends aren't surprised that activities in his field got under way early in the game and results have been more than favorable. However, if you have been slow to reach for your checkbook, we urge you to repair that omission. For that Julie—he's a purposeful man—will soon be on your trail.



S. SILVERMAN '28
Victorious Justice

28 *Melvin Lyter*
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10015

The Columbia University Alumni Federation's Alumni Medal, the highest honor granted by the University's alumni, was presented to Jerome Brody during the University's Commencement Day ceremonies last June by Dr. Kirk and John Wheeler, president of the Federation. The Medal, established in 1933, is presented to 10 alumni each year for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service."

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Silverman survived the turbulent primary race for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Surrogate Court of New York County last summer to emerge victorious at the polls in November. Joseph L. Mankiewicz, winner of four Oscars, is planning to make his Broadway debut as the adapter and director of Friedrich Duerrenmatt's new comedy, "The Meteor," scheduled for the fall of 1967.

30 *Henry S. Gleisten*
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235

Our Annual Homecoming Day saw many members of the Class present with their wives and family. Indeed the attendance at this important event is growing every year.

Arthur B. Krim has volunteered to be the general chairman of the Fifteenth Annual Columbia College Fund Drive. Joseph L. Marx will be the Class Chairman. It is hoped that all the members of our class will support the new fund drive generously.

Bernard Axelrod has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Columbia Alumni Association. William B. Sanford has been elected President of the Varsity "C" Club. James P. Morrison will head up the Baseball Division of the Varsity "C" Club committee and James L. Campbell continues as a member of the Football Committee.

Arthur B. Krim was named Chairman of a new National Democratic Finance Committee at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee last April. Emil H. Tron recently returned from Europe after an extended visit to the Scandinavian countries and Austria. Lloyd D. McCrum is presently chief of the Scottish clans of Long Island.

31 *Bernard Ireland*
83 Park Terrace West
New York, N.Y. 10034

The Columbia University Alumni Federation's Alumni Medal, the highest honor granted by the University's alumni, was presented to Charles M. Metzger, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York since 1959, during the Commencement Day ceremonies last June. Dr. Kirk and John Wheeler, president of the Federation, presented the Medal which was established in 1933 and is awarded to 10 alumni each year

for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service." Leslie D. Taggart has been appointed Chairman of the Trademark Division of the Section of Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law of the American Bar Association. The American Society for Quality Control awarded its prized Shewhart Medal to Paul C. Clifford, professor and chairman, Mathematics Department, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N.J., in recognition of his contributions to the Society and his role as instructor and consultant to corporate and professional societies.

32 *John W. Balquist*
Department of
Physical Education
B-1 University Hall
Columbia University
New York, N.Y. 10027

Sidney Siegel, Vice President and Technical Director of Atomics International, has been elected President of the American Nuclear Society. John L. McDowell received the 1966 National Quality Award from the National Association of Life Underwriters and the Life Insurance Agency Management Association. The award is presented each year for a superior record of life insurance service to the public. Leonard T. Scully has been appointed a senior vice president of the United States Trust Company. Lawrence E. Walsh, president of the New York State Bar Association, headed Mayor Lindsay's Law Enforcement Task Force. His committee's main proposal (submitted in a report last February)—that a civilian review board be set up in the City Police Department—was defeated at the polls in November, despite the strong backing of the city administration and Senators Kennedy and Javits.



SIDNEY SIEGEL '32
Nucleus

33 *Richard Ferguson*
18 Frances Lane
Massapequa, N.Y.

Dr. Leo Rangell, of Los Angeles, was installed as President of the American Psychoanalytic Association at its 53rd annual meeting last May. James L. Everett has been named divisional counsel for the Engineering Works Division of Dravo Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pa.

34 *Sanford Schamus*
777 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Fon W. Boardman, secretary, and general advertising and publicity manager of Oxford University Press, has been elected a vice president of the company.

35 Gerald Ferguson 200 East 16th Street New York, N.Y. 10003

Norman F. Ramsey, Professor of Physics at Harvard University, has been elected president of Universities Research Association, Inc., which was organized recently by 34 universities, including Columbia, to operate the 200-BEV accelerator that has been proposed to the government. George G. Hagedorn has been promoted to Chief Economist and Vice President of the National Association of Manufacturers. Previously, he served as Director of NAM's Research Department. Charles L. O'Connor was named a vice president of Knott Hotels Corporation. E. A. Mechler received a Technical Excellence award from the missile and surface radar division of RCA for his significant contribution in Signature Analysis which allowed NASA to retrieve data from a satellite after the failure of its telemetry system.



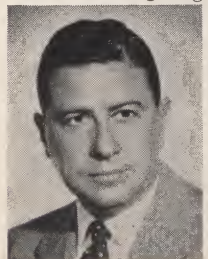
C. O'CONNOR '35
To the vice-
presidential suite

36 Alfred J. Barabas 812 Avenue C Bayonne, N.J.

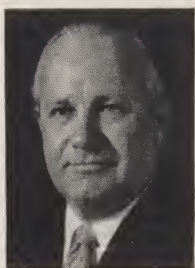
Herbert G. MacIntosh was elected the new President of the Columbia University Club at the Club's annual meeting last May 18. Currently Vice President and General Superintendent of Brooks Brothers, he was Captain of the Columbia Track Team in his senior year and has been active in Columbia affairs for many years. John M. Evans has been appointed vice president and general counsel of the Western Union Company. Julian S. Schwinger, professor of Physics at Harvard, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics last year, received an Honorary Doctor of Science degree at Columbia's Commencement Exercises last June. Victor L. Johnson, vice president of the American Sugar Company, has been elected to the Company's Board of Directors.

37 Murray T. Bloom 40 Hemlock Drive Kings Point, N.Y. 11024

A 30th Anniversary reunion is now in the advanced planning stage. Details on the June,



H. MACINTOSH '36
Club's chief Lion



JOHN EVANS '36
Tele-man

1967 get-together will be ready before the end of the year.

Carl Desch, Cashier of the First National City Bank, was the hero in aborting an armed robbery of the Bank's Park Avenue headquarters. There's a bullet hole in the executive panelling, but no one was hurt. The crook, a professional wanted for armed robbery, is now doing time. Harry Friedman spoke on "The Ad Man's View of Specialty Advertising" at the New York Advertising Club. Murray Bloom had a big October: his new book, *The Man Who Stole Portugal*, was published by Scribner's and his play, "Leonora," was premiered at Southern Methodist University in Dallas with a professional cast. The three-act play had been optioned for production in New York and London, but had not been produced.

Winston L. Hart has been appointed vice president for branch administration at the Security National Bank of Long Island. George F. Lamb, vice president of the American Sugar Company, was elected to the Company's Board of Directors. Doctor (Colonel) Irving L. Leff, chief of the General Medicine section at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Buffalo, recently attended a U.S. Air Force Medical Service Liaison Officer Conference at Orlando, Florida, to brief non-active duty medical reservists on current U.S. Air programs and opportunities for physicians.

38 Edward Kloth 7 East 81st Street New York, N.Y. 10028

William A. Hance, Professor of Economic Geography at Columbia, was recently installed as president of the African Studies Association. Dr. Raymond A. Patouillet, Associate Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, has been named Chairman of the Department of Guidance and Student Personnel there. The Department prepares over 300 students annually for guidance positions at the elementary, secondary, and college levels. Vincent G. Kling and Associates, Architects, of Philadelphia, has signed a contract with the Federal Aviation Agency to prepare a concept study which would serve as a basis for planning the eventual modernization of Washington National Airport. The study will provide the FAA with four alternate plans for meeting the air traffic demands on the Airport as they will have developed by 1980.

39 Clifford Ramsdell 535 Longview Road South Orange, N.J.

Jerome Kurshan has been appointed manager of marketing for R.C.A. Laboratories. In his

new position Jerry will supervise and coordinate market research, market development, and government contract negotiations at the David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton, N.J. He joined R.C.A. in 1943 after receiving his doctorate in physics from Cornell, and lives at 73 Random Road, Princeton, N.J., sticking close to the Ivy League.

Judson E. Pratt, a specialist in communications, has been appointed research and editorial associate in the Development Office at the University of Hartford. His work will involve the preparation of special foundation proposals, specialized research, and communications for the University of Hartford development program. Herbert S. Weast of San Francisco, Calif., has been promoted by President Johnson to Class 3 in the U.S. Foreign Service. He is currently serving as assistant labor attaché at the United States Embassy in Brussels. Thomas M. Macioce has been elected to the board of directors of Allied Stores Corporation. He is also the department store corporation's Vice-President for Finance, and President of the Allied Credit Corporation.



W. HANCE '38
Continental
concerns

40 Donald Kursch 69 Meadowbrook Road Syosset, N.Y.

Ellis B. Gardner has been elected Vice President of Litton Industries and has been appointed General Manager of Litton's Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation division. Located in Pascagoula, Mississippi, Ingalls builds nuclear powered submarines, aircraft carriers and other ships for the Navy, plus commercial cargo ships, container ships, and off-shore drilling platforms. Walter R. Beyer has been appointed Manager-Sales Administration of Philip Morris Incorporated.

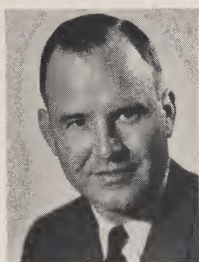
W. Lance Corsbie was recently elected president of the Waco-McLennan County Bar Association in Waco, Texas. He planned to fly up for the Homecoming, but his excessive rich living precluded his take off. At Homecoming Jack Cox and Jules Jurpelliynzen were almost unrecognizable; they looked like freshmen. Wilfred Feinberg was seen seriously studying a brief appeal for the Light Blue to get the lead out, while Hector Dowd helped Mark Sinigo muffle Peter Lee's involuntary cheer when a Columbia pass almost got caught. This lack of poise, albeit brief, was obviously contagious, since Chuck Saxon (with freshman son Peter) and Eugene Kol-ski (from Poughkeepsie) both emitted sounds that faintly resembled encouragement to our allies on the field. Roy Danish was even more expressive when Columbia threatened to make a first down. Bob Lenehan, between slugs, was asking for Sam Retano, whom we all miss but don't know where to find.

The Columbia College Telethon is always a pleasure since it gives one an opportunity to talk to people that haven't been seen in more than 25 years. It's remarkable how you

can picture people as soon as you hear their voice. Francis *Stulgaitis* from Miami, sounded the same as he did the first time we heard him in the locker room at Baker Field. Steve *Diczok*, a neighbor of his in St. Petersburg, was also a pleasure to hear. Bob *Stolty* from Ohio, even when he's had a hard day at the office, is always a delight, and his and our old pal from Wilkes-Barre, Vince *Gutendorf* sounded as silky as ever as he prospers in his home town advertising business.

Dean Truman would like some suggestions as to how we can get more alumni to help the College's Annual Fund. Justin *Feldman* suggested that we count our blessings and perhaps we may be able to associate most of them with Alma Mater. Tom *Hyland*, all the way from Colorado, agrees; and, if you remember, he left us after our sophomore year.

Donald *Kursch* sailed for Switzerland in October. He will serve as a vice consul in Zurich. Peter Lee as newly elected president of the Tiffin Tea Company mainly hopes to convert his Columbia friends to a milder brew.



ELLIS GARDNER '40
Skipper

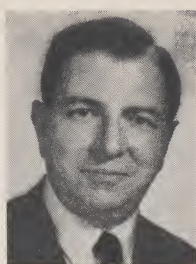
41 Thomas J. Kupper 2 Merry Lane Greenwich, Conn.

A. David *Kagon* of Los Angeles, California, received the Columbia University Alumni Federation's Alumni Medal during the University's Commencement Day ceremonies last June. The Medal, the highest honor granted by the University's alumni, was established in 1933 and is presented to 10 graduates each year for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service."

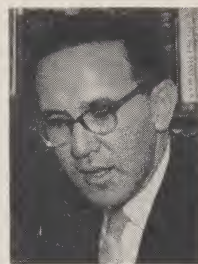
42 Ernest S. Black 193 Brewster Road Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583

All present enjoyed Dean Truman's 25th Reunion cocktail party and buffet at the Homecoming game. Reminder: The Class Reunion Committee is still going ahead with initial plans for a formal 25th Reunion celebration during Homecoming, 1967.

Bill *Carey* proudly reminds us that his son was defense back on this year's Columbia varsity football team. George *Boehm* recently left *Fortune* and is now free-lance writing. He had an article on the new director of the U.S. Government's General Service Organization in a recent issue of the *Sunday Times Magazine*. William *Dorsey* left in June with his wife and five kids to work for two years as a missionary. His address: Sumve Hospital, P.O. Mantare, Tanzania, E. Africa. Mike (?— he forgot to sign his last name!) writes that he is manager of the Berkeley, California, Phelps Dodge Corporation, and has founded a San Francisco Alumni group. Doug



M. MEYERSON '42
Our man upstate



B. MANDELBAUM '42
Expansionist
president

Coster is a Class 3 Foreign Service Officer and deputy director, State Department Operations Center, Washington, D.C. Pierre *Gutmann* writes from his new address (c/o Mme. Alice Gutmann, 67 Quai D'Orsay, Paris 7, France) that he is an economist at the Paris office of OCDE. Manuel *Pietrantonio*, Puerto Rico, reports that his son Manuel R. is a College freshman. Morris *Grossman* began teaching this fall at Portland State College, Portland, Oregon, and can be reached there. A. R. *Albohn* is back with the Celanese Research Corporation as a group leader at the Summit, New Jersey, plant. Leon *Davidson's* son, Edward, graduated from Columbia last June. George A. *Minervini*, Yonkers, N.Y., has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Yonkers Savings Bank.

Martin *Meyerson* left his position as Dean of Berkeley's College of Environmental Design to become president of the State University of New York at Buffalo this September. Edward A. *Hamilton*, Art Director of Time-Life Books since 1961 and an alumni advisor to CCT, has been appointed staff designer on the Educational Research and Development staff of the General Learning Corporation. In the new post, he will be responsible for defining the overall standards of visual excellence of educational materials developed by R & D for the Time Inc.-General Electric Company educational affiliate.

Rabbi Bernard *Mandelbaum* has been appointed president of the Jewish Theological Seminary. As president, he will be in charge of the growth program of the seminary. Walter C. *Allen*, head of materials research for the National Beryllia Corporation, has been appointed a visiting professor in the School of Ceramics of the Rutgers College of Engineering. Leonard J. *Duhl* is now the Senior Consultant on Social Programs and Resources on the Staff of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Recently he spoke on the topic of "Social Diseases" at a meeting of the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing.

Franklin G. *Bishop* (Jerry), 136 Broadway, Rockville Center, N.Y., is president of F. G. Bishop, Altenhaus & Co., Inc., management consultants and engineers. And last but not least, Richard T. *Davies*, assistant director for the U.S. Information Agency in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, unfortunately missed Homecoming because he was assigned to cover USIA's Hand Tools exhibit at Rostov-na-Donu.

43 Connie S. Maniatty 60 Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005

Our 25th Anniversary reunion will be held at Arden House commencing at dinner Fri-

day evening June 21 and departing after lunch Sunday, June 23, 1968.

James W. *Kerley* has been appointed Dean of the Norwalk (Connecticut) Community College, where he is also a full-time member of the Social Sciences Department. Dr. Michael S. *Bruno* has been appointed Director of Medicine at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City. In addition to directing the department of medicine and its sub-specialties, he will be responsible for medical education programs within the department, including the training of interns, residents, and fellows. Lawrence G. *Campbell*, associate professor of mathematics at the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force. Sam *Higginbottom* just graduated from the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School.



J. KERLEY '43
Community Dean

44 Walter Wager 315 Central Park West New York, N.Y. 10025

Dr. Walter *Chemris* has been elected Chairman of the '44 Committee for the Columbia College Fund.

Professor Theodore *Hoffman* is heading a comprehensive New Theatre Program at New York University's School of the Arts. Gordon *Cotler's* third novel titled *The Black-and-White Man* will be published by Random House in March. Mort *Lindsey*, a recent granddad via a daughter married to "Robin" of the "Batman" television series, is currently musical director of the Merv Griffin Show. Walter *Wager* has become Editorial Consultant to the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. Fairfield *Hoban* has completed his assignment as Deputy Director of the U.S. Peace Corps in East Pakistan, and has returned to the practice of law in New York City. Dr. Ira W. *Gabrielson* is a professor on the faculty at the Yale Medical School. George *De Coster* is with Esso Standard Libya, Inc., c/o P.O. Box 385, Tripoli, Libya. Dr. Robert *Jastrow*, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York City, has been elected a 1966 fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. The award is in recognition of prolonged, significant achievements in aerospace technology.



M. BRUNO '43
Top of Lenox Hill

The Columbia University Alumni Federation's Alumni Medal, the highest honor granted by the University's alumni, was presented to Everett Joseph Roach of Anaheim, California, during the University's Commencement Day ceremonies last June. The Medal, established in 1933, is presented to 10 alumni each year for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service."

45 John M. Khoury 9 Huguenot Court Tenaflly, N.J.

Charles E. Silberman, a *Fortune* magazine editor, won the University of Connecticut's annual G. M. Loeb award for business and financial writing. Silberman was cited for his series on "Technology and the Labor Market" published by *Fortune* in January and February 1965. Paul A. Stone, former district attorney in New York County, has been named head of the Columbia University Project for Effective Justice. The Project was established at the Columbia School of Law in 1956 and performs research in the processes of civil justice to determine how lawsuits come into being and progress to adjudication or settlement.

46 Ira Millstein 3 Douglas Circle Rye, N.Y.

Carter H. Golembe, Deputy Manager and Secretary of the State Bank Division in the Washington Office of The American Bankers Association, resigned from the A.B.A. November 1 to engage in private economic consulting work.

47 Frank Iaquina 30 West 60th Street New York, N.Y. 10023

Howard M. Cohen has been named Vice President for Corporate Affairs at Revlon, Inc. in New York City. James W. North has been appointed a senior vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, where he has been a group executive in the Bank's Trust Department. John Lippmann is now with the State Department's Arms Central Disarmament Agency. Frederick H. Mold of St. Johnsbury, Vt., director of the Fairbanks Museum there, received an honorary degree from the University of Vermont at commencement last May.

49 William J. Lubic 60 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

Thomas Emma, formerly with Michel-Cather Inc. advertising agency, has been named assistant advertising director at Western Union. Arthur Feder informs us that he is now with the firm of Wilkie, Farr, Gallagher, Walton & Fitzgibbon. Tak Kako, President of WKCR as an undergraduate at Columbia, was recently promoted from Film Director to Assistant Program Director of WABC-TV, New York. Major Norman R. Lucia, chief of advisory services at the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Headquarters, Maxwell, Ala., was awarded the Department of Defense U.S. Air Force Joint Service Commendation Medal for his meritorious service as an Air Force advisor to the Royal Hellenic Air Force in Athens, Greece.



PAUL STONE '45
Litigating litigation

50 Al Schmitt 61 Hill Street Belleville, N.J.

Art Trezise (still bacheloring it) is in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as managing director of Metal Grafica Canco, better known in these parts as American Can Company. Bill Warner is a partner in the Wall Street firm of Symmers, Fish & Warner. Tony Megna is in Miami running his own company, The Anthony Co. He has the Florida franchise for Marknell Staplers. Jerry Kaye has been named assistant secretary of the Lummus Company. Jerry is also active politically in his home town of Matawan, N.J., where he is a councilman. In the academic community, Bob Socas is teaching political science at Fordham and Phil Ferro, a practicing obstetrician in Syracuse, teaches part-time at the upstate Medical Center there. Last summer, Dan Cole, assistant professor of religion at Lake Forest College, joined a group of Chicago-area scholars and archaeologists seeking new information on the Samaritans. As color photographer and area supervisor for the expedition, Dan spent seven weeks in Jordan at the site of Old Testament Shechem and then joined an excavation at Gezer in Israel. On his way home, he visited several classical archaeological sites in Greece.

Dr. Arnulf Pins became executive director of the Council on Social Work Education on September 15. The Council, located at 345 East 46th Street, New York, accredits graduate professional schools of social work, and provides consultation and other services to raise standards of social work education and to provide urgently needed qualified manpower for new and growing private and public social services.

51 George C. Keller 117 Hamilton Hall Columbia University New York, N.Y. 10027

We hear that Albert M. Wojnilower has been elected Vice President and Economist of The First Boston Corporation. Wojnilower, who lives in Woodmere, Long Island, is also an Adjunct Associate Professor of Finance at New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration.

52 Robert N. Landes 250 Park Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017

The Class held its annual meeting at the Friars Club, 57 East 55th Street, on June 7. The following members of the Class in addition to your correspondent attended: Stanley Garrett, Martin Finkel, Robert Adelman, Alan Bosmer, Alan Cohen, David Braun, and B. Bellinfant.

Alan Bosmer has opened up a law office at 555 Madison Avenue for the general practice of law, and in particular is practicing theatrical law. Dr. Bellinfant has opened up an office for the practice of psychiatry at 111 East 75th Street, and is on the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Martin Finkel has opened up an office specializing in internal medicine at Lincoln Towers, 180 West End Avenue, New York City; he is also affiliated with Mt. Sinai Hospital. Ted Robinson is Chief of Radiology at Fordham Hospital. William Wallace has recently moved to Washington, D.C. and continues with Home Life Insurance Company.

Having completed his work as a consultant for the Temporary (Schwulst) Commission on New York City Finances, Ted Diamond has been appointed Counsel to the New York City Department of Parks. John Gerassi, former associate editor of *Newsweek* and a New York Times Latin American correspondent, has been appointed to the department of journalism faculty at New York University. Donald J. Bainton has been appointed manager of new commercial processes at the Continental Can Company. Arthur C. Bauman has been promoted to Class 4 in the U.S. Foreign Service; he is presently with the Department of State's Office of South Asian Affairs. Robert Gottlieb has been named editor in chief of Simon & Schuster.



ARNULF PINS '50
Social workers' worker

53 Fred Ronai J. Walter Thompson Co. 420 Lexington Avenue New York, N.Y. 10017

Henry J. Hauck is now senior planning consultant in the insurance services department of the Prudential Company's home office in Newark. Captain Harry G. Harrington, now an F-106 Delta Dart aircraft commander at the Loring, Maine, Air Force Base, was awarded the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious service as an air operations staff weapons officer and a pilot of outstanding professional flying ability.

54 Bernd Brecher John Price Jones Co., Inc. 30 East 42nd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

Yale Meltzer is manager of Commercial Development, Market Research, Patents and Trademarks for H. Kohnstamm and Company and operates his own translation business—from Russian, German, and French—with his wife. He has also published articles on his chemical research. Avon Fleishman has been appointed Assistant Professor of English at Michigan State University. Bernd Brecher has been named to the executive committee of the School District #8 P.T.A. in Hartsdale, as legislative chairman. Len Moche served as

chairman of the Early Fifties Committee at Homecoming. Dr. Don Wardlow, pastor of the Shady Grove Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tenn., has been appointed Associate Professor of Homiletics at Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur, Geo. Fritz Kessler is now a reporter on the *Wall Street Journal*. J. Stuart Warner, assistant professor of Mineral Engineering at Columbia University, received a Ford Foundation residency award to spend a year at the International Nickel Company gaining experience in industry at a high level of decision-making.

The following is the last installment of the saga of '54 derived from our questionnaires:

Assistant professor of music at State University College, (Geneseo, N.Y.) Robert Isgro is also director of the Chamber Singers. He reports that his "Doctor of Musical Arts, University of Southern California, is in progress." Maxwell Siegel is ass't director, research & development, of clinical lab equipment and surgical supplies for Clay Adams, Inc. He was associate director, Huntsville, Ala., Little Theater (1957-58); board of directors, American Creative Theater (1960-63) N.Y.C.; editor, *Metrovies*, (1961-64); three one-act plays produced off-Bway (1960); contributed song lyrics to three Julius Monk night-club reviews (1962-64).

Alfred Perez is a geologist-petroleum economist for Creole Petroleum Corporation in N.Y.C. Anthony Fagnani is director of advertising for Pepperell Manufacturing Co. Sociology Professor Roland Fuchs is chairman, department of geography, at the University of Hawaii. In '60-61 he received a grant to attend Moscow State University for post-doctoral research. Rudolph Clarence was at last report a management trainee with Olivetti Underwood Corp. Robert Braverman is a management consultant with Harbridge House in Boston. He was married in December '64. National Sales Manager Martin Project is a vice president of Calvin Bullock Ltd. (bankers) on Wall Street. John Gore works for the African-American Labor Center. His job is to plan and initiate projects in vocational training, cooperatives, housing, health, workers' education in East Africa on behalf of the AFL/CIO and in cooperation with East African labor federations. He has been active in the following community theatres: Monrovia Players, Monrovia, Liberia; Little English Theatre in Tel Aviv, Israel; Honolulu Community Theatre. He was cited by the government of Israel in 1961 for his work in conjunction with the U.S. foreign aid program to that country. John reports that he often consults with Harry Delf on his work in conjunction with the U.J.A.

Andrew Biache is manager, interpretation and intelligence for Alexandria Facility of Raytheon Co. Space & Information division. He is presently matriculated for an advanced degree in the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies at George Washington University in Washington D.C. He is the author of the first High Resolution Radar Interpretation Manual in the U.S. (under U.S. Air Force Contract). He reports that he met Bruce Donaldson, who is working toward his Ph.D. in Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Illinois, on Navy Reserve duty in Washington last winter. Physician Harold Stevelman is in private practice in Peekskill, N.Y. He was assistant chief of medicine at San Francisco Public Health Service Hospital '62-64 and consultant at the cardiac clinic, University of California Hospital in San Francisco, '63-64. Account executive Alan Trei works for Norman, Craig & Kummel advertising agency and at last word was about to be transferred

to his company branch in Stockholm, Sweden. Alan Salko is a textile executive in the firm of Max Salko, N.Y.C.

Alan Klaum sent this account: "Since 1957 I have served with the Overseas Division of the Bank (First National City) in its South Asian District abroad with assignments to Singapore, India, Pakistan and the Philippines. I have resigned from the bank this spring to do some serious writing and investigate certain business possibilities in the Middle East. I will leave the Philippines for an extensive trip through Asia before settling in Beirut, Lebanon." Theodore Hoffberg is treasurer, engineer, estimator, contract negotiator for Alton Iron Works Inc., Albertson, N. Y. Sander Goldman is an architect in the firm of Lasker Goldman Corp., N.Y.C. Dentist Berge Hampar, formerly on the Faculty of Columbia University, is now doing medical research in virology at National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md. Rev. Robert Good of Camarillo, Cal. is Field Presbyter, Synod of California, Southern Area. He has also been active in local and area affairs.



J. ARMSTRONG '55
From Baker Field
to Wall Street

55

Elliott Manning
Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen &
Hamilton
52 Wall Street
New York, N.Y.

Here it is, the thing you've been holding your breath for, the Tenth And A Half Anniversary Newsletter, a sort of Columbian, without pictures. For the pictures, haul out your Columbia, if you can find it, or better still, the Freshman yearbook. For laughs, compare the pictures with the present descriptions—and see what the years have done to us.

The past 10 years have been productive years for '55ers, productive of some 320 children for the 200 or so reporting, or for the statistical minded, an average of 1.6 per man, including our 27 unmarried types (none of whom reported any).

The 10 years have also produced numerous graduate degrees of varying sorts, with medical degrees predominating. Our next largest group is the lawyers, to help you into and out of any conceivable kind of trouble. For the rest, they scattered through a wide variety of fields.

Increasing prosperity has led to increasing support for the College Fund. In the 13th Fund Drive, our 10th Anniversary Year, 195 of us gave \$5,908.

The Newsletter is being published in CCT in two installments, so if you're not here, we'll see you in the next issue.

But enough of the introduction. What has happened to the guy who. . . ?

James A. Amlicke is an orthopedic surgery resident at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, and had a paper published in the *American Journal of Surgery*. He and his

wife, Jean, have three children. In case you didn't get his recent letter, Jack Armstrong has recently become an account executive (registered representative) with Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. in Brooklyn, New York. He's also still scouting the opposition for the Varsity football team and, when he doesn't like what he sees, trying to do something about it as a member of the secondary school recruitment committee. He was also co-chairman of the class's Gym Fund Drive. Jack and his wife, Anne Marie, have three children. Roger D. Asch is engaged in the general practice of law emphasizing real estate with the firm of Asch & Asch in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He is a member of the executive board of the National Community Relations Advisory Council as well as a member of the boards of directors of numerous welfare, community relations and other organizations.

Richard Ascher is a dentist with an office in Jackson Heights. Robert B. Ash is Associate Professor of Mathematics and Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois. He is unmarried and lives in Urbana. Bob is the author of "Information Theory", Interscience Tracts in Mathematics, Vol. 19. Nicholas C. Avery is a psychiatrist at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center in Boston. He is an instructor in Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School, spending two-thirds of his time supervising psychiatry residents and one-third in private practice mostly with college students. He and his wife, Harriet, have two children and live in Newton, Mass. Ted Baker has become a Yalie, as an Assistant Professor of Engineering and Applied Science (control theory) for the Elis.

Stephen L. Bernstein is an attorney in general practice with his office at 50 Broadway, New York, New York. Steve is a member of the board of directors of his local political organization and an election district captain. Perhaps because of last November's results, he doesn't specify what party, but rumor has it that these are Democratic Party posts. He is also an officer of his Masonic Lodge. Anthony G. Blandi is merchandising supervisor at Kinney Shoe Corporation, New York, which means that he has to "recruit, hire, train, supervise and pamper young executives". He writes "I am a dedicated non-joiner. I attempt to maintain my 'whole man' status through reading, athletics, and 'bringing up the family'."

Richard B. Bloomstein is a resident in plastic surgery at Montefiore Hospital and expects to spend six months in Glasgow, Scotland in 1967 as a Fellow in Plastic Surgery. Clifford W. Boram is a Peace Corps volunteer teaching English to high school students in Guinea. Jeffrey H. Broido may have the answer to New York's water shortage. He is a reactor physicist working on development of "Gas Cooled Breeder Fast Reactors for electrical power generation and desalting applications", for the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics in San Diego. He and his wife, Beverly, and a daughter live in La Jolla, California. He writes that he never sees anyone and would love to hear from anyone passing through San Diego or L.A. which is only two hours away.

Laurence Balfus has just returned from two years as Chief Army Anesthesiologist in Japan, and is now Assistant Visiting Anesthesiologist at Queens Hospital Center. Ralph Bean "thinks" as a technical writer for I.B.M. Corp. in Kingston, New York, preparing manuals describing the characteristics of and manner of using programming systems produced for I.B.M. thinking machines. Richard E. Benedick is an economist with the U.S.

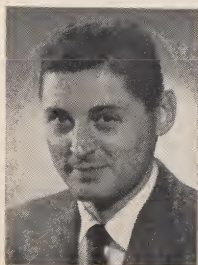
Foreign Service working for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. He is an administrator of the Development Department of the O.E.C.D. dealing with issues of coordinating donor country relations in the foreign aid field. He and his wife, Hildegard, live at 3, rue Claude Monet, Bougival (Seine-et-Oise) France.

William Benjamin is an instructor in the Department of Medicine, Institute of Cancer Research, Columbia University. James H. Berick is a partner in the law firm of Burke, Haber & Berick in Cleveland, specializing in corporate and securities work. Jim and his wife Laura have two boys and live in Shaker Heights, Ohio, less than one block from Al Lerner and Harlan Hertz. Robert Bernot is in the private practice of internal medicine on Fifth Avenue. Gary Berry is a pediatrician in Thousand Oaks, California, after having graduated from Albany Medical College, taken his internship and residency in California hospitals, and served as a Captain in the Air Force. Diplomate of American Board of Pediatrics in July, 1964, he was elected a fellow in the American Academy of Pediatrics in April, 1965.

Julius Brown and his wife, Gertrude, live with two daughters in Long Beach, New York. He is Treasurer of Publishers Distributing Corp. in Manhattan and also a professor of accounting at Pace College. Robert B. Brown is the man in the gray flannel suit. He is Administrative Assistant to the Creative Directors at B.B.D.&O. on Madison Ave. Bob also created the Dean's Day Tenth and Half Anniversary Dinner. John Burke, Jr. has recently completed a stint as assistant head at Ferris Booth Hall. Beyond that, he says all is "still questionable".

Walter Burstein is an osteopathic physician in Denville, New Jersey. Jerome P. Cattuzzi is reported by Anthony DiSanto to be living at 315 East 68th Street, New York City. Francis Catterson tells us he doesn't see any classmates—it's not that he's anti-social, it's just that not too many of the boys pass through Santos, Brazil. Frank has spent seven years in Brazil, the last three as Manager of the Santos branch of the First National City Bank. So the next time your on your way to Rio, say hello to Frank and Uta at Caixa Postal 301, Santos, Brazil. Stanley Chinowsky is a research metallurgist with Beryllium Corp. in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he lives with his wife, Heather, and a son. He complains that he sees "like nobody".

If Thomas L. Chrystie buys securities that grow as fast as his family, he's a financial genius. Tom and Elize have five dividends. The whole mob lives in Short Hills, New Jersey. Tom is a stockholder of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. and a member of the buying department, handling investment banking relations with corporations in the Great Lakes area. He was also co-chairman of the class's successful effort in the Gym Fund Drive.



L. CONSTANTIN '55
Muscular research

Donn T. Coffee, as usual, has his fingers in more pies than we can keep track of. At present his principal post is as conference director of the Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations. In this post he designs and trains teachers for management and labor relations courses. He also has his own consulting work in management development. Not forgetting Columbia, he is completing a term as president of the College alumni group on Long Island and has recently completed a term on the board of directors of the Alumni Association. Donn is also a co-editor at a forthcoming special issue of the Journal of Occupational Medicine on Mental Health and Industry. If you happen to be in Formosa look up the honorable Dr. Warren Cohen at the Graduate Institute of History, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan, China. You may find him teaching history, learning Chinese or just diddling—with research. After leaving Columbia to seek his fortune with the U.S. Navy Warren: 1) married his lovely wife 2) Had #1 son in 1958 3) Gave up on Uncle Sam's Navy 4) Went to the University of Washington, where he picked up Ph.D. and new daughter 5) Taught at University of California and in 1963 moved on to teach at Michigan State which institution he conned into sending him to Taiwan for two years.

Ronald M. Corn is a supervisory mechanical engineer in the research and development of weapons systems at Picatinny Arsenal in Dover, New Jersey. Stanley A. Corngold is another academician who has conned his way to a temporary post abroad. He is now in Zurich as part of the Foreign Area Fellowship Program of the American Council of Learned Societies. His fields are German and Comparative Literature and European Romanticism. Next year he returns to the Ivy League as Assistant Professor of German at Princeton. Leroy Costantin is engaged in research in cellular physiology studying the mechanism of muscular contraction. He is a physiologist with the Laboratory of Physical Biology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland.

Laurence A. Cove is another Maryland resident, living in Rockville, with his wife and two kids. Larry wears Uncle's green as a regular army captain. He is a Second Year Fellow and Acting Assistant Chief of Service—Child Psychiatry at Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington. John P. Crocker must be literally married to his work, since he lists neither wife nor home address. John works and presumably lives at Computer Sciences Corp., Silver Spring, Maryland, where he is right up in the space age analyzing artificial satellite telemetry using computers. He received his M.S. in Physics from Ohio State in 1965. Walter Croll is another thinking man. He plans the products and features that I.B.M. should manufacture and sell, and presumably Ralph Bean should write about.

Walter P. Deighan, is Assistant Secretary-Portfolio Management for One William Street Fund. Robert B. Dillingham handles advertising sales for *Sports Illustrated* in Chicago and St. Louis when he isn't selling Columbia. Bob is a recruiter for Columbia in Chicago as well as past president of the C.U. Alumni Club there. He is also Deacon of his Church. Finally, he has a small-scale harem consisting of a wife and four daughters. Anthony Di Santo has the distinction of being the only architect who answered our questionnaire. He has his own office in midtown Manhattan at 200 West 57th Street.

Manhattan is also home for newlywed Alan Ditchik and his bride Carol. Al is engaged in



PAUL FRANK '55
Run, don't walk

the general practice of law with Hess, Segall, Popkin & Guterman in midtown New York. Burt Doremus is an industrial engineer with Armstrong Cork Company. Any CC grad who strays to Millville, New Jersey, will stray into Terry's five offspring, which ties him for class champ.

Ludwig Dosch is a Senior Systems Analyst with the First National City Bank at 399 Park Avenue, New York City. He and his wife, Judith, and two children, live in North Babylon, New York. Martin Dubner has just completed a stint with the Birdmen but is still assisting the stork at his new office in Suffern. Ronald Dubner is a scientist and dentist doing research in neurophysiology at the National Institute of Dental Health in Bethesda. Some of his research findings have been published in scientific journals.

Roger Dumont is reported by Mike Pybas to be an insurance investigator in Washington state. Ted Dutko is reported, also by Mike Pybas, to be finishing his Ph.D. in political science at Columbia. Fred Dziadek has just moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is an economist with Battelle Memorial Institute, is currently working on a study of industrialization in West Africa, and expects to be there soon. Before the move he was with the Research Department of the International Monetary Fund.

Harris Epstein is an obstetrician and gynecologist with offices both in Manhattan and Staten Island. Erich Erlbach is teaching physics at City College and is doing research in solid state physics. Tom Evans is a third-year resident physician in obstetrics and gynecology at Cincinnati General Hospital, but his training came too late to help his wife Geraldine deliver a daughter Meg, 8, and sons Scott, 7, and Brad, 4. Tom reports that he is an active "Mid-west" Conservative Republican.

Lary Faris is a production manager with Proctor & Gamble and has produced two boys and a girl. He and his wife Marilyn live in Iowa City, Iowa. Edward C. Ferlauto is a research chemist with Mobil Chemical Co. in Metuchen, New Jersey, specializing in analytical and physical chemistry and coatings. Milton Finegold is a physician and chief of the Anatomic Pathology Branch of the U.S. Army Biolabs.

Robert Fintzy is a psychiatrist for adults and children. He works half-time with the Cambridge Mental Health Clinic, but also has a private practice and works at the Harvard Student Health Service. Walter Flanagan who lives in San Francisco, California, is a resident in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Letterman General Hospital while in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He recently returned from a two year stint in Honolulu which he describes as "fabulous!" He and his wife, Maureen, have one child, born in Honolulu. Edward Francel is reported by Ludwig Dosch to be living in St. Claire, Michigan, and working for Diamond Crystal Salt Company.

Paul R. Frank is an attorney with Poletti, Freidin, Prashker, Feldman and Gartner in

New York City, where he is an associate doing general legal work with emphasis on corporate and Securities and Exchange Commission matters. This, of course, does not interfere with his duties as Class of '55 Treasurer. All readers who have not already done so, should run, not walk, to the nearest mailbox to send him their class dues. The address is 103-19 68 Road, Forest Hills, New York. Bob Friedheim is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Purdue.

Gustav Garay is a biologist with Ward's Natural Science Est. Inc. developing biological teaching materials. He has a Ph.D. from Rutgers. Charles E. Garrison lives with his wife Barbara in Valley Cottage, New York. Chuck is a General Sales Manager with the Hedwin Corp., a plastics container company. He has four children who are too young to help him with his duties as Class Chairman of this year's College Fund Drive. If you're puzzled about U.S. Foreign policy, Evans Gerakas will clear it up for you in a few years. He is an historian with the Department of State where he was the assistant compiler of the publication "American Foreign Policy; Current Documents for the years 1959-1961." He also sings with the National Oratorio Society. He is a bachelor and lives in Washington, D.C.

Daniel E. Gershenson has literally gone nowhere since College. His office is in Hamilton Hall and he is an assistant professor of Greek, specializing in Hellenistic poetry and philosophy, especially Aristotle. He has written numerous articles in professional journals as well as in the *Forum*. James Gheradi is a general contractor and builder of churches, factories and houses on Long Island as president of Charles S. Gheradi & Sons, Inc., and has built himself a family of five boys. The whole crowd lives with Jim and his wife, Gladys, in Douglaston, New York. Al Ginepra is a work methods analyst with the Telephone Company, plays rugby, is married, and lives in Los Angeles. He is so well known there that no further address is necessary.

Edward Goldberg lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is an Assistant Professor of Microbiology at Tufts University Medical School and does genetic research with viruses. He and his wife, Arietta, have two girls. Michael B. Goldstein is really far out, in space that is. He is an engineer who has worked on advanced designs of nuclear reactors for what he calls far out projects, rocket propulsion, space vehicle power sources and maritime projects at GE's Advanced Project Operation in San Jose, California. He and his wife Elaine have just moved to Los Gatos, California, from Cincinnati, Ohio. He writes that he is sorry he missed the 10th anniversary due to his move to California.

Norman Goldstein is working his way through a four-year stint as a Dermatologist with the U.S. Army and is a Diplomate of American Board of Dermatology. He will start private practice in July 1967 when it is over. Meanwhile he and his wife, Beth, a son and a daughter are enjoying a "Hawaiian Paradise" in Honolulu. Alfred Gollomp, of Brooklyn, is a stockbroker with Abraham & Co., 120 Broadway, where he is "trying to make some money for a few people," presumably including himself. He has three children to support. In 1965 he became the youngest Master of his Masonic Lodge. The man to call when you want to go on the town is Martin Gottfried, the Drama Critic for *Woman's Wear Daily*. He is the subject of an article in the Press Section of *Time* of

November 5, 1965. The article notes that Martin was the youngest man ever elected to the New York Drama Critics' Circle and states that although the circulation of his paper is small he is to be ranked with the best.

D. John Grasso is with the Management Advisory Services Department of Price Waterhouse & Co. in Philadelphia. He lives in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Dan Greenberg is a Special Projects Director in the Public Relations Department of Walco-American Corp. Marvin J. Greenberg is an Associate Professor of Mathematics at Northeastern University, Boston, where he teaches and does research in Algebraic Geometry. He has been published in mathematics journals, acted, and learned Oriental philosophy.

Richard L. Grogan is a branch manager of the Dennison Copier Corp. office in Elmsford, New York. He received his M.B.A. from N.Y.U. in 1964 and is undertaking further graduate work there. Capt. Elliot M. Gross is Chief of the Aerospace Pathology Branch of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, and serves as a consultant to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Ross Grumet is apparently a very busy psychiatrist, not only having an office for private practice with adults on Park Avenue, but also teaching and supervising residents in psychiatry at the Mt. Sinai Hospital Institute of Psychiatry and working on the Day-Night Center Program (whatever that may be). George Gruen is reported by Nat Gubar to be with the American Jewish Committee specializing in Middle Eastern Affairs. Nathaniel Gubar is Chief Accountant with E. J. Korvette.

George Gudger, who has been working for Yale Express System (now in bankruptcy) as Corporate Insurance Manager, asks for a "hot lead" for a new job with a more solvent outfit. He is also a semi-pro folk singer and songwriter. Denis Haggerty is Vice-President of his own firm (with two partners), Gemini Electronics, Inc., an electronic components representative firm in North Bellmore, Long Island. Aaron Hamburger and his wife, Sally, have three daughters, and live in Metuchen, New Jersey. Aaron, a chemical engineer, is employed by DuPont as a Technical Supervisor, engaged in product improvement work.

Edward M. Hartson also has produced three daughters. He and wife Barbara live in Hartsdale, N.Y. Ed is a dentist with his office on Bruckner Blvd. in the Bronx. A newlywed, Peter Heagney, combines two careers. Pete is Varsity Lightweight Crew Coach at Yale and also runs his own management consultant firm. Gerhard Hein is Resident Psychiatrist at Ypsilanti State Hospital in Mich.

Eugene Heller is practicing internal medicine and cardiology in Huntington, Long Island. John Helmers and his wife, Karin, live in Dumont, New Jersey. John is a National Bank Examiner with the Treasury Department. Paul Henkind has a string of initials a mile long after his name and is Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology and Director of Ophthalmological Pathology at N.Y.U. Medical School. He has published about thirty articles in his field. Just returned from two years in England under an N.I.H. fellowship, Paul and his wife, Ellen, live in Bronxville, New York, with their three children.

Alan Hoffman is a partner in the downtown New York firm of Berlack, Israels & Liberman, specializing in corporate and securities work. Ben J. Hoffman is a Marketing Representative with Mobil Oil Company in St. Paul, Minnesota, supervising sales in a 12-county territory. Ben and wife, Beverly Jean, have four children, and live in Willmar, Min-



R. MARKOWITZ '56
To the hospital

nesota (also known, we assume, as the BJH Ranch). Melvin Holden is reported to be in practice (internal medicine) on Long Island and to be attending at Morrisania Hospital.

Another of '55's numerous physicians, Daniel Hovey, practices internal medicine in Pittsford, New York, where he lives with his wife, Elizabeth, and their three children. Henry Hubbard is the man to see if you want to learn how to walk in space. As Science and Space Editor for *Newsweek*; he writes the weekly section of the magazine devoted to—what else?—science and space. When Henry returns to earth he touches down in Baldwin, N.Y., where his recovery crew consists of Jean and two boys. Allen Hyman is likely to put more people to sleep than even this newsletter. He is an Instructor in Anesthesiology and conducts research in neonatal physiology at Columbia's Medical Center.

Elio Ippolito is still another doctor and is in general medical practice in Tarrytown, New York. Paul Jensen is studying and teaching at the University of Iowa. He is a half-time instructor in Rhetoric (speech, writing and reading) and is also completing course work for his M.A. He is working with Nelson Algren in the University's writer's workshop. Paul is unmarried. Herbert Johnson also makes his home in the Groves of Academe, but only on the teaching side. He is Assistant Professor of History (American Constitutional and Legal) at Hunter College in the Bronx. He had an article published on "Law and Authority in Colonial America."

Jay P. Joseph is a computer systems engineer with General Electric in Manhattan. Stuart Kaback keeps Esso Research up to date in his post as Technical Information Director. George Kaplan is reported by Bob Fintzy to be a psychiatrist at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco.

Roger Kamien is reported by the New York *Times* to have recently been married to Anita Sackser a colleague in the Queens College Music Department. Roger has a Ph.D. from Princeton and spent two years in France as a Fulbright scholar. Attorney Fredric Klink is associated with Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed on Wall Street, specializing in securities and corporate work. Two boys keep Fred and Karin busy at their home across the Bridge in Brooklyn Heights.

Richard Knapp is another who puts people out faster than Cassius Clay. He is Chairman of the Section of Anesthesiology at the Guthrie Clinic—Robert Packer Hospital in Sayre, Pennsylvania. Author of a number of articles in his speciality, Dick, together with his wife, Harriett, make home for their three children in Sayre. Dick Korsak is reported by Larry Cove to be a Major in the Army Medical Corps at Walter Reed Hospital and to have finished his training as a pediatric neurologist. Rabbi Martin Koval is Director of the Hillel Foundation and Jewish Chaplain at Ohio State University. Bruce Krieger is now a practicing dermatologist in Warren, Michigan,

living in Oak Park, Michigan. William Kronick is a name you had better look for the next time you see a TV documentary since he is a film producer, writer and director and has done a dozen or so documentaries, mostly for Wolper Productions. Richard Kuhn has left the Internal Revenue Service in Washington and is now an attorney with Rabkin and Johnson in midtown Manhattan specializing in taxation. Dick is also practicing on Staten Island, from whence he sprang. He has produced articles for various law journals as well as a son.

Rabbi Harold Kushner is now Associate Rabbi, Temple Israel of Great Neck, where he lives with his wife, Suzette, and two year old son. He is active in the community—mostly civil rights and interfaith activities—and he “must be doing something right” because one of his sermons was chosen for publication in *Best Jewish Sermons of 1964*. Robert Kushner is Assistant U.S. Attorney, Assistant Chief, Civil Division in the U.S. Court house in Foley Square in New York City and if you find yourself on the wrong side of a government civil case you just might find you have Bob to deal with. William Langston is corporation counsel for C.I.T. Financial Corporation specializing in consumer law. He and his wife, Adair, live in Brooklyn with their two boys.

John LaRosa is surgical resident at Jackson Memorial Hospital, Miami, Florida. One classmate did a good job of filling up his questionnaire, he just didn't fill in his name. But with a little bit of detective work we found the name of the guy who is husband of Joan, father of three, who lives in Flushing, New York, is an attorney with Cole & Deitz, New York City, and handles general corporate, commercial, and real estate. Turned out to be Don Laufer. Douglas Lasher is the guy to see if you're a little short after Christmas. He is Vice President and senior lending officer of the Hamden National Bank, Hamden, Connecticut, which he and three associates from Chase Manhattan opened almost a year ago.

Abbott Leban used to be in politics but he's going straight now, (thanks to Bobby Kennedy). Abbe was Executive Assistant and Counsel to U.S. Senator Ken Keating. He is now Assistant Counsel specializing in civil rights, ICC and CAB practice and the legal aspects of computer processing for Equitable Life, N.Y.C. He recently strayed from the straight and narrow by writing speeches for Sen. Keating to help him get elected to the N.Y. Court of Appeals and helped John Lindsay get elected Mayor of New York. Abbott and his wife, Janet, have one child and live with basset hound Herzog in Manhattan. Calvin B. T. Lee is still writing books (*Chinatown, USA*, published last fall) but has left his deanship at Columbia and is now an American Council on Education Fellow in Academic Administration.

William I. Leffler is a CPA with the title of Supervisor for Robert Simons & Co., in midtown New York. Bill and his wife, Susan, live in Scarsdale, N.Y. Jules Leni has threatened not to write to us again for 10 years—but, Jules, how can you do that until you tell us what the devil “motion picture film rejuvenation” is? You must know since you are one of the principals of Comprehensive Film-treat, Inc. in New York and are responsible for the sales and operations of the N.Y., Chi. and L.A. offices. If you don't tell us we'll have to come over to the Fifteenth Church of Christ Scientist in the Bronx where you are a regular soloist and are contemplating a career as a concert singer.

Ezra Levin is another lawyer, practicing with Marshall, Bratter, Green, Allison & Tucker in midtown Manhattan, where he apparently does some work in securities. He is co-author with William Evans, a sociologist at MIT, of an article on “Professionalism and the Stockbroker.” Herbert Levine is reported by Anthony Blandi to be teaching history and government at a college in the wilds of Southwest Louisiana. Arthur Liberman is a patent attorney with General Aniline & Film in midtown N.Y.C. where he's doing prosecution and infringement work with regard to patents in the chemical, dye and photographic fields. Art must know what he's doing because he's not only a member of a law fraternity (Delta Theta Phi) he's also a member of a chemistry fraternity (Alpha Chi Sigma). When living in Virginia, Art worked with the Alumni College Admissions program and is interested in continuing that work.

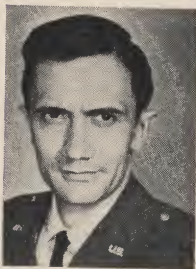
Ivan Lichtenstein is Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Villanova University. Myron B. Liptzin recently completed two years active duty as Staff Psychiatrist at the U.S. Naval Hospital Oakland, Cal., and now holds the rank of Lt. Commander. When not shrinking heads at sea, Mike is an Instructor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of North Carolina. Robert Loring has made good use of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and now has offices (he's an orthodontist) in both Staten Island and Brooklyn.

Franklin Thomas, a deputy commissioner of police in New York City, was appointed to the highly controversial Civilian Review Board. The fate of the Board (though not of Thomas' regular position) was determined in last November's referendum. Robert Markowitz of Bayside, N.Y., has been appointed assistant director at the Brooklyn Hospital division of the Brooklyn-Cumberland Medical Center. Robert A. Belfer, president of Belco Petroleum Corporation, is a member of the major gift committee of the \$1,000,000 fund raising campaign for the Tri-Faith Chapels Building Program at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Chapels of the three major faiths in the United States—Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant—are being built side by side opposite the International Arrival Building and will provide religious services, ministry and counseling to airport employees and air passengers.

Mike Spett and Don Roth graciously accepted the positions as co-chairmen of the Class of 1956 in the 15th Annual Columbia College Fund. Philip McAleer, Michael Goldman and Arthur Collins are now on the faculty of the College. Only the Class of 1937 has more (by one) members on the faculty.

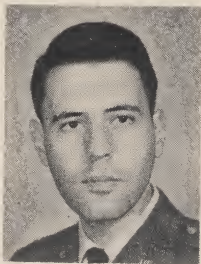
56 Lee Seidler 54 West 16th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

General news of recreation, procreation, and other activities was covered in a recent class newsletter, which I hope everyone received.



C. STRANIERO '57

J. FERMACLICH '57



S. EPSTEIN '57

57 Donald Clarick 51 Bayard Street New Brunswick, N.J.

Although the results of the Homecoming football game could have been more desirous, more than 50 members of the Class enjoyed the festivities of a cocktail party following the game. Spirits were high and many fond memories were enhanced by the good will of all those present including Ralph Brunori, Bob Lehner, George Dickstein, Phil Mahoney, Mark Stanton, Al Zuckerman, Pete Millheiser, Mike Gold, Jon Lubin, Gene Wagner, Larry Orloff, George Leibowitz, Ed Weinstein, Ron Kushner, and many others.

Be sure to get ready for our big 10th Reunion celebration this spring. Plans are underway, a committee is being formed—more to follow soon.

Many things are happening to our classmates. Dave Kassoy is practicing law in San Francisco. Elliot Schwartz is an Assistant Professor of Music at Bowdoin College in Maine. He has had articles on music published in various journals and has written two books, *The Symphonies of Ralph Vaughan Williams* and *Contemporary Composers on Contemporary Music* (published January, 1967). Dave Neft is Director of Research at Information Concepts, Inc., in New York City. Lew Brown is teaching at Tenafly High School in New Jersey. Al Frommer is Assistant to the Controller of Wakefern Food Corp. in Elizabeth, N.J. Bill Friedman is senior investigator and pediatric cardiologist at the National Heart Institute, Cardiology Branch, in Bethesda, Md. Harry Marks is a partner with Branscomb, Gary, Thomason & Hall in the practice of law in Corpus Christi, Texas. Four members of the Class have completed the orientation course for officers of the U.S. Air Force Medical Service: Arthur Perlman at Shephard Air Force Base, Texas; Charles Straniero, Joseph Fermaglich, and Stefan Epstein at Gunter Air Force Base, Alabama. Howard Mager has been appointed a member of the technical staff of the Systems Division of Watkins-Johnson Co. in Palo Alto, Calif.

Continue to answer those class questionnaires for publication next time.

Medical Service in Force

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Barry Dickman
Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried &
Frank
120 Broadway, Room 2650
New York, N.Y. 10005

The Class has its share of celebrities. Morty Halperin, who is associated with the Harvard Center for International Affairs, is the author of the highly-praised *China and the Bomb*, and has testified before the Senate in connection with our Viet Nam policy. Other class authors include Dave Rothman (*Politics and Power: The U.S. Senate, 1869-1901*) and Al Eichner, who co-authored *The Troublesome Presence: American Democracy and the Negro*. Both Al and Dave are teaching at Columbia.

We also have more than our share of world travelers and far-flung correspondents. When last heard from, Pete Buttenweiser was still teaching in Africa. Mel Lechner is now permanently assigned to the office of Arthur Anderson and Co., accountants, in Switzerland.

Class scientists get around too. Bryan Isacks is on a research project for Lamont Geophysical Laboratory in the Fiji Islands. Aaron Kalb is with the Department of Biophysics, Weitzmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel. And a couple of architects are studying abroad—Dave Pass in Stockholm, Herb Graff in England.

An impressive group of Class members has joined the Computer Revolution: Frank Haims, Reuben Rechtschaffen, John Munyan and George Pappas with IBM; Dick Silbert with RCA; and Duke Bontempo with Geigy Chemical as data processing supervisor.

Among the doctors, Joel Chezar, a resident at Mt. Sinai Hospital, hit the headlines in N.Y. as a member of a team that used novel treatment to bring back a 16-year old boy from death. Dick Zakheim is doing pediatric research at Howard. Salvatore Pagliaro is a psychiatrist resident on the staff of the Westchester Division of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

Many members of the Class never left school. Ed Feige is teaching economics at the University of Wisconsin; Pete Barth (economics) and Henry Shapiro (history) at the University of Cincinnati; Harlan Lane (psychology) at the University of Michigan; Neil Harris (history) at Harvard; Tom Henkel teaches physics at Southampton College, and Dick Dunlavy teaches English at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. Working for doctorates at Columbia are Steve Fishman and Myron Cohen.

Having survived the ordeal of English A and outgrown *Jester* and *Spectator*, a number of the Class have gone into journalism. Paul Montgomery has become a talented and prolific reporter for the *New York Times*. Other *Timesmen* are Pete Millones and Paul Freireich. Ernie Holsendolph is the editor of the *Cleveland Press Community News Page*.



M. HALPERIN '58
Bomb on China

Paul Levine can be found in the city room of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and Mike Pakenham is with the Washington bureau of the *Chicago Tribune*.

In a special "show-biz" category are Ted Story and Carl Stern. Ted was last seen in the controversial Broadway drama, "The Deputy." Carl is a newscaster on Cleveland TV and network television, and has also edged over into the academic world, having earned a law degree from the Cleveland Marshall Law School.

Our class lawyers almost outnumber our doctors. The ranks of private practice have thinned considerably with the departure of our most imposing barrister, Bill Watkins, to teach at Albany Law School. Dave Marcus, Bernie Nussbaum and Sid Rosdeitcher have all left federal government service for private practice, but Milton Stein handles appeals for the New York County District Attorney's Office. Al Soroka, who works for Legal Aid in New York is on the other side. And Asher Rubin, flamboyant as ever, is in the California Attorney General's Office. Mark Weiss has travelled on anti-trust business for his Washington firm, Covington & Burling to Salt Lake City, where Don Allen is a permanent practitioner. And one brave soul, Micky Katz has opened his own law office—in Beverly Hills.



STEPHEN
TRACHTENBERG '59
A, B, C, D . . .

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Jack Kahn
55 McLean Avenue
Yonkers, N.Y.

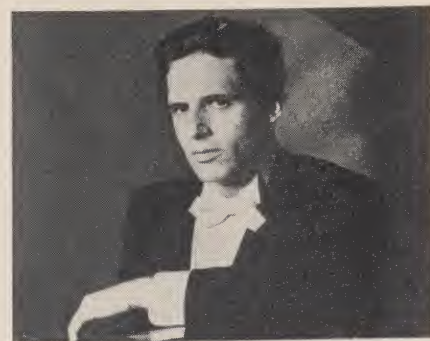
Stephen J. Trachtenberg has been appointed Special Assistant to the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Harold Howe. Last July, after only a short period on his new job, Steve assured us that it would be "both exciting and challenging." Ira H. Jolles was recently appointed administrator and collector of the new city taxes in New York.

John Fogelman writes that he is now living in Bethesda, Md., where he is a Research Associate at the National Cancer Institute, working on the leukemia program. He would like to hear from any classmates in the area. David A. Rosand is now teaching in Columbia's Art History Department. Also studying art, Rand Carter received his doctorate in Art and Archaeology from Princeton University last July.

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Louis Minotti
1180 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, N. J.

Cal Martin received a Lion Award at the kickoff dinner for the current Annual Fund Drive for his outstanding efforts in leading the Class to new heights in the recently completed campaign.



LEOPOLD GODOWSKY '60
Overflowing audiences

Martin (Sonny) Hermann, while practicing law in New York, has recently been admitted to the bar in New Jersey. Steve Lerner has returned from Israel and is continuing his studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary. Ralph Galdo appeared at Homecoming to continue his pursuit of the light blue grid men. Ron Schreiber reports that his research with the National Institute of Health has him working on a vaccine for the common cold. Kevin McCarthy has been graduated from the U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. Stephen Cooper has joined the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York City.

Terrance McNally is doing the adaptation of John Steinbeck's "East of Eden," which will be presented in a musical version on Broadway in February. Pianist Leopold Godowsky recently played before an overflow audience in Whittier Hall, Teachers College. His concert, which included works by Bach, Debussy, Schubert, and his uncle, George Gershwin, was taped for possible broadcast in the future.

We received a letter from Carlos E. Otavaro-Coronado from Apartado De Corres 50142, Madrid, Spain, who now owns his own company which distributes a very complete line of laundry and dry cleaning machines throughout Spain and Portugal. He reports that he has lost contact and would like to hear from any alumni traveling through Spain.

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Charles Johnson
220 West First Street
Corning, N. Y. 14830

Brian J. Milesi is our new Class President. He has already sent out a newsletter with 5th Anniversary plans and is coordinating the Class Fund Drive effort with the aid of Tom Bratter, Jim Ammeen and Burt Ehrlich, all former chairmen.

Recently we sent out a questionnaire to all of our classmates with the aim of updating our address book and taking a barometer reading on interest in alumni activities. A pleasant by-product is that we can now pass on this information to all of you via this column. There is so much news, however, that we will have to spread it out over several issues. Let's begin by talking about those classmates that were able to attend the cocktail party after the Homecoming game. Morris Dickstein is an English Instructor at the College with degrees from Yale and Cambridge. John Drake is a Media Supervisor with Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, the father of two and playing on two basketball teams. Bill Eckert is also with Proctor and Gamble in East Syracuse, N.Y.

Bob *Federspiel*, out of the frying pan (U.S. Marine Corps) and into the fire (Special Agent, F.B.I.) is living in Miami Beach, Fla. Les *Levine* is a Research Assistant in physics at Columbia and expects his doctorate in February. Andrew *Levine* is an instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Northeastern and lives in Brookline, Mass. John *Leonardo*, Sea Cliff, N.Y., is Product Manager of Living Bras for International Latex. Dr. Joe *Lane* is at the University of Pennsylvania in his fourth year as a Surgical Resident and joined the National Institute of Health in July. Carl *Klotz* received his law degree from Chicago and is now with a law firm in Paterson, N.J. Paul *Rovetti* received his M.A. from the Cooperstown Graduate Program and is now Director of the Mattatuck Museum in Waterbury, Conn. Lou *Rissone* is a District Manager for the Chrysler Motors Corporation and is living in Patchogue, N.Y.

Howie *McKee* received his B. Arch. from Columbia in 1965 and is now with Edward Durall Stone. Howie plans to continue his studies in Urban Design at Columbia. Peter *King* received his LL.M. in Taxation from N.Y.U. in June and is now with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, D.C. Al *Wertheim* received his Ph.D. in English from Yale in 1965 and is now an Instructor in the Princeton University English Department. Paul *Wachtel* is a Clinical Psychologist and an Instructor in Psychiatry at the Downstate Medical Center. Paul received his Ph.D. in Clinical Psych from Yale in 1966. Dick *Nauen* is the Personnel Officer of the U.S. Army Medical Training Center in San Antonio, Texas.

Doug *McCorkindale*, a graduate of Columbia Law School, is now an associate with a Wall Street law firm. Mike *Selkin* expects a Ph.D. from Columbia in 1967. Others attending the reunion, but of whom we have no information were: Bill *Binderman*, Dave *Fleischer*, Pete *Giovine*, Arnold *Intrater*, Al *Kennish*, Frank *Lorenzo*, Jim *Mathews*, Eric *Plump*, Al *Schiffrin*, and Barry *Scotch*.

Lawrence F. *Lasky*, who received his Ph.D. from N.Y.U. last June, is staff psychologist at the Veteran's Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y. and lecturer in Social Science at Brooklyn College. Bob *Salman* is President of the City Young Democratic Clubs of Brooklyn, N.Y. Bob *Juceam* has joined Stuart *Newman* as an associate with the law firm of Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank in New York City. Stuart *Sloame* has been appointed law clerk to Justices of the Supreme Court of New York State. Edward J. *Hotchkiss* has been appointed Chief Medical Officer at the Federal Correctional Institution in Texarkana, Tex. Frederick *Weiss* and Robert *Goldstein*, having completed internships at Downstate Medical Center, are now residents there for the next year.



PETER MARK '61
Traveling violinist

A. Brooks *Firestone* has been appointed account executive for private brands oil company sales for the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. Violist Peter *Mark*, Assistant Professor of Music at the University of California, Santa Barbara, went on a seven-week concert tour of South America this past summer. The tour, which included performances in Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, was sponsored jointly by the University of California, the Institute of International Education, the United States Information Service, and local institutions in South America.



A. B. FIRESTONE '61
Account executive

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Michael A. Stone
67 Rockledge Road
Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530

The 15th Columbia College Fund Drive is under way. After the outstanding success the Class achieved in last year's Drive (\$5,050 raised with 232 donations), we are looking for a bigger year this time. The Class Drive is headed by Chairman Richard *Kobrin*, with Michael *Stone* as co-chairman and Paul *Asofsky*, Phil *Eggers*, Jim *Fishman*, Burt *Lehman*, Stu *Pellman*, Leo *Svergold*, and John *Von Leesen* as vice chairmen. Twenty-nine '62ers have volunteered as committeemen for the Fund Drive. If you have never contributed, we hope this will be your year to begin; if you are a regular contributor, we hope you will be able to increase the amount of your donation.

Turning to Class news: first, we have a few corrections from the last issue, due to typographical errors. Steve *Berkman* is setting up CATV operations in eastern and southern Ohio. Joel *Carey* is in the insurance business in Boston, specializing in estate planning and group insurance. George *Jacobson* is with H. Hentz & Co. in Beverly Hills, Calif. Carl *Jakobsson* works for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dieter *Killinger* is an assistant sales manager for the Italian Steamship Lines.

A number of '62ers are heading toward Ph.D. degrees at various universities. Among them are: Marvin *Blecher* in physics at the University of Illinois; Perry *Cohen* in psychology at Columbia; Alex *Firestone* in physics at Yale; Anthony *Fisher* in economics at Columbia; John *Freidin* in American studies at Yale; Bob *Gallo* in endocrinology at Purdue. Zvi *Gitelman*, after receiving his M.A. in government and the Certificate of the Russian Institute both from Columbia, is working on his dissertation. Zvi has also been appointed an associate in the Department of Government and a Junior Fellow at the Research Institute on Communist Affairs.

Harry *Green* is studying for an advanced degree in geology-geophysics at UCLA. Harry *Rosenthal* received the Certificate of

the East Central European Institute at Columbia, did his doctoral research in East Germany and is currently writing his dissertation. Kalman *Rubinson* is finishing his doctorate in anatomy at the Downstate Medical Center. Bertram *Schwarzbach* received his M.A. in French from Columbia, spent a year teaching in France, and is now working for his doctorate at Brooklyn College. Robert *Sobel* received his M.A. in June and is remaining at George Washington University to earn his doctorate in biochemistry. Phil *Stein* is also at GWU working for his Ph.D. in meteorology, designing computers for the Bureau of Standards, and still fencing. Daniel *Stone* is studying history at the University of Indiana. Hal *Watson* is in engineering mechanics at the University of Texas and working full-time as a research engineer. Edwin *Boatner* is a second-year student in the School of Sacred Music at Union Theological Seminary.

As of June, innumerable classmates put the title Doctor before their names, graduating from medical school and beginning their internships. Congratulations to the following: Steve *Bell*, David *Brothers*, Armando *Favazza*, Bob *Gedachian*, Sam *Fenichel*, Joel *Goldman*, Nathaniel *Karush*, Mel *Klein*, Bob *Lefkowitz*, Mel *Levine*, Les *Moglen*, David *Nachamie* (who graduated from the University of Bologna, Italy), Owen *Renik*, William *Rosensweig*, David *Saland*, Mel *Scheer*, Daniel *Schweitzer*, Harvey *Silverberg*, Stu *Silverman*, Frank *Strauss*, David *Tucker*, Paul *Vieta*, David *Wallack*, Russ *Warren*, Mel *Werbach* (who spent some time working in a small mission hospital in the hills of Puerto Rico), and David *Angstreich*.

Mike *Stone* recently joined General Foods in Product Management. Jim *Spingarn* was made a general partner in the stock brokerage firm of Spingarn, Heine & Co. Stan *Lupkin* is working in the office of New York City District Attorney Frank Hogan. Andy *Smith* is in data processing with IBM and working toward his M.B.A. at night at N.Y.U. Al *Miller* is a product manager with Associated Merchandising Corporation in New York. Peter *Krulewitsch* is buying and selling real estate for Cross & Brown in New York. Frank *Hertle* is teaching scientists the wonders of the 360 system at IBM in Poughkeepsie.

George *Patsakos* is studying particle physics at Stanford and George *Frangos* is working in history at Columbia. George wrote to tell us that he was awarded a Ford Foundation Foreign Area Fellowship, and by now he is in Rumania, Greece, or Austria for a year doing research for his dissertation. Charles *Nadler* is an instructor in philosophy at the College, also working for his Ph.D. Stephen *Koss* is assistant professor of history at Barnard. Harold *Block*, who has a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, is completing his M.A. at Columbia, specializing in accounting. Frank *Doeringer* is teaching in the Chinese and Japanese Department at Columbia. Bob *Easton* is working for the U.S. Justice Department.

Several '62ers are currently in law school: Harvey *Rosen* at Columbia, after two years in the Army; Milt *Sherman* at the University of Illinois; and Alfred *Spiro* at Fordham. Jonathan *Narcus* received his law degree from Western Reserve University last June.

In the service are: John *Philips*, Bob *Kellett*, Peter *Aslanides*, Tom *Moran*, Morton *Goldberg*, and Conrad *Sherman*.

Please drop your correspondent a note when you have any information about the activities of '62ers—especially change of addresses.

**Columbia needs your help.
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63 David Pittinsky 1766 Yale Station New Haven, Conn.

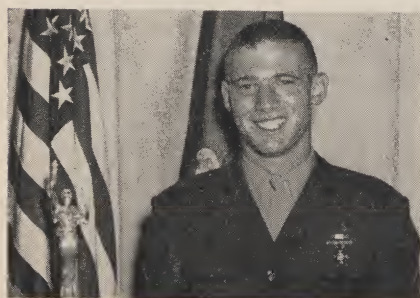
Two Ph.D. candidates at Columbia, Lewis Schein (classics) and Gary Shapiro (philosophy) were winners of Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowships. The Fellowship, designed to encourage outstanding graduate students who plan a career in college teaching, enables the student to devote full attention to the research and writing of his dissertation.

Charles M. Levine is teaching math at Le Moyne College in Memphis, Tenn. Stephen Rafael, who graduated from Harvard Law School, is teaching law at Loyola University in New Orleans. Michael Dowd is presently at the Harvard Business School after a year in Paris. Stanley Gering, a medical student at the University of Southern California, spent his summer aboard the S.S. Hope on a teaching-treatment mission to Nicaragua.

64 Allan Sperling 205 Sherman Avenue New Haven, Conn.

Peter Fraser, former Class President and current first vice president, is working in the Personal Trust Department at Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. He has just completed his second year at Fordham Night Law School and has been selected for candidacy to the law review. Members of the Class who were selected for the staff of the Columbia Law School law review are Peter Canellos (editor-in-chief), Steve Cohen, Steve Cole, Larry Kessler, Steve Rosenfeld and Paul Spiegelman. Other distinguished law students in the Class are Mark Kovey who was elected President of the Student Bar Association at N.Y.U. School of Law and Peter Trooboff who has been elected Chairman of the Association of Student International Law Societies (a national organization of international law societies) and also President of the International Law Club at the Harvard Law School. Last summer, Peter participated in the Summer Internship Program at the Office of the Legal Adviser of the U.S. Department of State.

Three members of the Class who recently received M.A.'s at Princeton are Ernest Bergmann and Samuel Aronson, both in physics, and Richard Appelbaum in public affairs. Jeffrey Perrin, a Marine Corps Russian language student at the Defense Language Institute, received the Martin Kellogg Award for exceptional effort and achievement in the understanding of a foreign culture at graduation ceremonies September 30.



JEFFREY PERRIN '64
Exceptional effort



KEN ASCHER '66
On the jazz circuit

65 Barry Kamins 1465 East 16th Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230

Doug Barnert is the current Class Chairman for the College Fund. Ed Goodgold and Dan Carlinsky have published a sequel to their amazingly successful book on Trivia, which caught on faster than hula hoops.

Bob Mattingly, now a Lieutenant in the Marines, and several other classmates will be seeing action in Viet Nam by New Year's Day. In the Air Force, Maximilian Walker completed a training course for U.S. Air Force missile launch officers and has been assigned to McConnell Air Force Base, Kansas, for duty with the Strategic Air Command. Benjamin Lorge graduated from Officer Training School and has been assigned to Laredo Air Force Base, Texas, for pilot training. Steve Strobach, a Peace Corps Volunteer,

left for Colombia, S.A., September 20 where he will be working with teacher training programs and university science and engineering teaching.

Robert Price, a second-year student at Union Theological Seminary, is serving as an assistant to Columbia's Chaplain John Cannon, who is beginning a three-year study of religious life at Columbia. Leon Sherman has been appointed an instructor in Afro-Near Eastern Studies at Moravian College, and Rolf Leibinger has been named instructor in German at Lafayette College.

66 Charles Jurrst 9 East Sunnybrook Drive Oceanside, N.Y.

Richard DiGioia and Thomas McMahan are at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. James Rosenberg, a student at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City has been named an assistant to Columbia's Chaplain John Cannon, who is beginning a three-year study of religious life at Columbia.

Ken Ascher had quite a summer: he was at Newport with Count Basie, then traveled out west and returned to Basin Street East with the Woody Herman Band. Ken is now doing graduate work in the music department at Columbia. Steve Goldman, who worked at Roosevelt Hospital this summer on the Work-Study Program, is now a medical student at Emory.

S. STROBACH '65
*Colombian
Corpsman*





How do they get that way?

How can we know who they are?

What should the schools do with them?

IN THE unpromising year of 1930, President Herbert Hoover called a "White House Conference on Child Health and Protection," the purpose of which was to discuss "for the first time in history" what it called "special education"—classes, schools, and teachers for those who were not ordinary children. Its list of special groups included the blind, the crippled, the deaf, those with speech problems, the mentally retarded, those with health problems (heart trouble, malnutrition, tuberculosis, epilepsy), those with behavior problems (emotionally disturbed and chronic delinquents), and—last on the agenda—gifted children.

Thirty-five years later, in 1964, President Lyndon Johnson established a Presidential Scholars Program for gifted high school youths to recognize, as he put it, "the most precious resource of the United States—the brainpower of its young people." Like the President, the National Merit Corporation, the National Science Foundation, various state governments, many municipal and suburban school systems, and numerous other agencies now also display intense interest in cultivating the academically top-notch. Publicists too shout about the desperate shortage in the "national supply" of scientists and other intellectuals.

To talk about gifted youngsters as if they were simply a special problem group, like the deaf or the emotionally disturbed, is today almost unthinkable.

Obviously, there has been a remarkable change in the United States during the past 35 years in our thinking about the use and place of intellect in society. But if intellect has suddenly become a major national asset, just what do we know today about identifying and developing "brainpower"?

IN HIS REVEALING semi-autobiographical Bingham lecture at Berkeley, Lewis Madison Terman, the Stanford psychologist who pioneered in the study of the gifted, remarked that the prevailing attitude, while he was a graduate student at Clark University, was "early ripe, early rot." He recounts how he began his great study of 1,000

gifted youngsters in 1921 to test the validity of this attitude—"to find out what traits characterize children of high I.Q. and . . . to see what kind of adults they become." To the astonishment of the American educational world, and even to his own mild surprise, the first results of Terman's study in 1925 disclosed that the intellectually gifted, for the most part, were far above average in vigor, readiness to work hard, appreciation of school, slightly above average in health, conduct, and emotional maturity, and not below average in physical skills. They were not oddballs, but fairly normal youngsters. Moreover, as Terman followed his gifted youths through the years, they became, to an amazing degree (70 percent), men who graduated from college and who went on to occupy positions of authority and distinction in society; very few turned out to be "maladjusted."

Terman's findings, supported by the work of such men as Columbia's Edward Thorndike, Ohio State's Sidney Pressey, and Leta Stetter Hollingworth, were shattering to leading educators, most of whom had unconsciously absorbed the prevailing bourgeois-philistine notion of gifted children.

Earlier, there had been little interest in identifying and nourishing the academically gifted students in the primary and secondary schools. The first recorded experiment with especially able youngsters was the adoption in St. Louis, in 1868, of the "flexible promotion scheme," or "skipping," as it came to be known. Then, in 1918, the National Education Association issued a remarkable report, *The Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education*. It argued that curricula need not be fixed but could be multi-purpose; that is, special sections of classes or "enriched" courses could be set up for the more talented, instead of "skipping" them out of school at an earlier age. The suggestion was picked up in some places; by 1928, 40 cities in 23 states had classes for gifted children—with a grand total of 4,000 pupils in them.

But the objections to separating the gifted were loud and many. The schools at the time were thought to have three main purposes: to train for business and the professions, to provide a base for political democracy, and to serve as a social melting pot for persons of different national origins,

religions, and—in the North and West—different skin colors. Special sections or enriched courses for some pupils seemed to serve none of these purposes.

On the contrary, it was felt that businessmen and professionals might become more conceited and snobbish and would develop dangerously unbalanced views of life because of a lack of intimacy with average and below-average people in their youth. Democracy, too, would suffer as a result of such "elitism"; and the "Americanization" process would be hurt because many of the natural leaders of the "melting" operation would be absent.

In the 1930's those who objected to special classes, aided by the shortage of money for educational purposes, had their way. There was a wide-spread abandonment of the relatively few special sections that were in operation, and the mixed classroom—with extra homework for the mentally quick—became the favored pattern. Small special classes, additional aids, and extra efforts were widely established—to help the *least* academically talented and the other problem youngsters to which the Hoover Conference gave attention. In 1940 there were 604 cities in the United States giving special attention to the mentally deficient, but only 36 cities in 1950 reported any special attention to the mentally extraordinary.

THE ADVENT of World War II, with its need for experts, changed that order of priorities slightly, but not as much as might be expected. Five years after the war ended, the place of the gifted in the schools was not substantially different from what it had been in 1928.

But in the 1950's there was another startling reversal of social priorities. The nation "discovered" the value of intellect, or "brainpower," as it came to be called. In 1950 the Educational Policies Commission of the N.E.A. issued a statement on "The Education of the Gifted." In 1951 the National Science Foundation was set up, and the Ford Foundation started a program to get very bright 16-year-olds into college a year earlier. In 1953 the National Manpower Counsel deplored "the acute shortages among highly skilled professional, scientific, and technical workers needed in defense and essential civilian activities," and the Advanced Placement Program was begun.

George Keller is the editor of COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY.

This article appeared in slightly different form in PUBLIC INTEREST, Summer 1966.

And in 1954 Dael Wolfe's influential *America's Resources of Specialized Talent*, sponsored by the Commission on Human Resources, studied the "potential supply" of intellect for the polity.

While federal government officials, confronted with the exigencies of a continuing Cold War, hastened to increase the supply of brainpower, the challenges of an increasingly technical and intricately organized economy forced businessmen and economists to re-study their view of the place and value of highly talented individuals in economic growth. Although some political economists from Adam Smith to John Stuart Mill and Alfred Marshall had argued the importance of talented persons to a nation's prosperity, most economists—both capitalist and Marxist—have focussed, and still focus, their attention on the relation among things, on goods, monies, services.

In the late 1950's, a new school of young economists—John Vaizey in England, Gino Martinoli in Italy, Odd Aukrust in Norway, Columbia University's Gary Becker and Chicago's Theodore Schultz in the United States—began to argue that economics makes little sense unless one includes *human capital*, and that economic growth for developed countries and development for poor countries depend chiefly upon that resource, particularly in an industrial-scientific age. As Schultz wrote in *The Social Service Review* in June, 1959:

Our knowledge about national wealth is almost wholly restricted to the non-human component, that is, to reproduc-

ible physical capital and land. The study of human wealth is everywhere neglected notwithstanding its importance and notwithstanding the fact that people all about us are investing in themselves . . . We are strongly inhibited from looking upon men as an investment, except in slavery, and this we abhor . . . A study of man treating him as wealth, runs counter to deeply held values, for it would seem to reduce him once again to a material component, to something akin to property . . . [Yet the U.S. has had since World War I, a rate of economic growth three times as large as the increase of labor and capital. Why?] My hypothesis is that the explanation is to be found in the large and rapid accumulation of human wealth that is being excluded from our conventional measures of "manhours worked" and of "tangible capital." . . . A much more comprehensive concept of capital is required—one that will include human capital.

Schultz contended that the former policy of neglecting to cultivate the gifted needed alteration: "I have little doubt that in recent years we have been allocating altogether too many of our resources to automobiles and roads compared to what we have allocated to education." And he cautioned underdeveloped countries to pay less attention to power facilities, steel mills, or beautiful state capitals and more attention to the training and education of their citizens.

As a result of this and similar attitudes, the United States has increased its investment in schools, colleges, universities, and their personnel from 4 percent of the total "physical capital" in 1900 to over 30 percent in 1965. In

1955, many businessmen who had, 30 years ago, scoffed at any attention paid to the gifted, set up the National Merit Corporation to ferret out the nation's most academically talented secondary school students and to assure that each of them had the opportunity of a college education.

BUT WHAT DO WE KNOW today about identifying and developing the gifted student?

One thing we do know is that it is very difficult to tell who is actually gifted. There are at least four socially useful—as we presently define useful—kinds of talent. To use the categories of J. Ned Bryan, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's specialist for the education of gifted and talented children, they are:

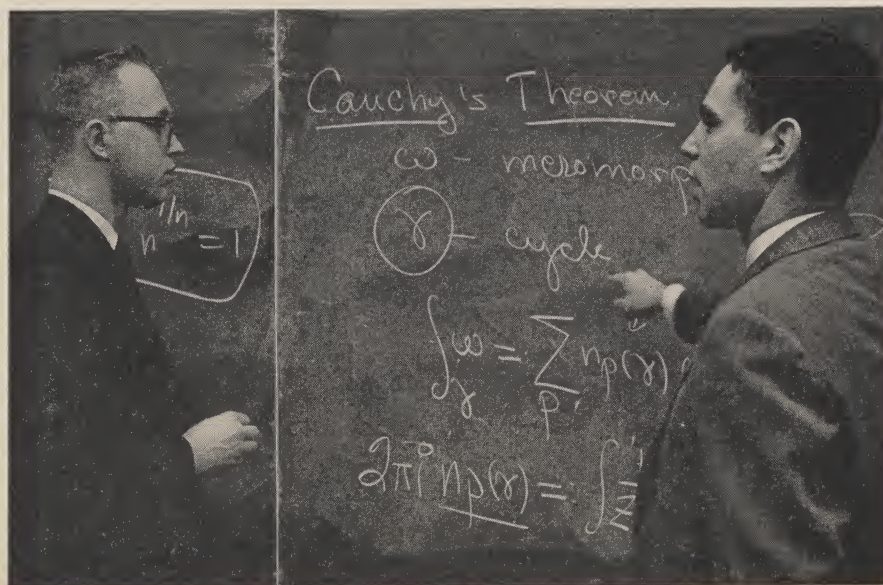
1. Academic talent
2. Creative talent
3. Kinesthetic talent (e.g., craftsmanship, athletic ability)
4. Psychosocial talent (e.g., political or social leadership).

Talent is not a unitary thing; talent in any one of the four categories has no necessary "spillover effect" in another category, although it is not rare to find youths talented in two or even three categories. (One of the chief causes currently of tension in college admissions offices at the best colleges like Columbia is the matter of whether a great liberal arts college has an obligation to develop all four kinds of talent or to refine academic talent alone. Which is better for education and for society?)

As an example of the relative discreteness of talent, take the connection between high academic ability and creativity. Leta Stetter Hollingworth studied a group of students with an I.Q. above 180 and found that, while one-third of those rare youngsters were highly creative, another third displayed only average creativity, and another third gave no indication whatsoever of originality or innovative outlook. And there are numerous examples of leading artists, writers, musicians, and bold, original thinkers in many fields whose intelligence quotient would not be far above normal. Psychologists at both Berkeley and the University of Utah have demonstrated that above a fairly low cut-off point on *academic* scales—say an I.Q. of 115 or College Board S.A.T. scores above 450—creativity can blossom.

College Math majors after class

Americans are reluctant to view people as a form of national wealth even though people are always investing in themselves



William Hubbell



Columbia art class

An honest evaluation from a good teacher is the best indicator

The correlation between high I.Q.s and talent for political or social leadership seems to be even weaker.

Everyone agrees that, of the four human talents, academic talent is the easiest to measure. Yet even here we run into extremely difficult problems. The best indicator of future academic success, according to nearly all tests, is a student's grades or class standing. But while it is a good index, it is a late one and does not help identify intellectual gifts very early. Also, while secondary school grades are fairly reliable for predicting college success, college grades show little correlation with success in graduate school.

As for intelligence tests, such as the Stanford-Binet or the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), they are the best national measurement we have of mental abilities, within the current framework of intellectual work. But they tend to rely on verbal facility and abstract reasoning and therefore discriminate against very able youngsters from non-verbal backgrounds—

farmers, immigrants, Negroes, etc. — and allow students of a scientific, as opposed to a humanistic or societal, bent to score unduly high.

Similarly, aptitude tests, such as the College Board's S.A.T.'s, are unquestionably useful indicators of a student's ability to manipulate the two primary symbolic languages of learning, words and numbers, but they reveal almost nothing about his curiosity, imagination, and dedication.

An honest, thorough evaluation by a compassionate, astute, experienced, highly intelligent teacher about a student he knows well can be the most valuable of all indicators about gifted youths. Unfortunately, too few evaluations are either honest or thorough; teachers rarely possess all the requisite skills to make such evaluations; and the growing size of schools, and the new intensity of demands upon the teachers, seldom allow for intimate contact anymore between teacher and pupil. George Hill, in his *Identifying and Educating Our Gifted Children*, points to

one investigation where "only 15.7 percent of the children nominated by 6,000 teachers as the most intelligent in the class were found to be qualified for the gifted group." Other studies have shown that teachers in schools and colleges usually miss between 15 and 20 percent of the most gifted. (A factor here is that many of the least academically talented college graduates go into school teaching, particularly primary school teaching. Hence, at many schools a number of teachers are intellectually inferior to some of their students.)

WHO IS AN "academically talented" youngster?

According to the 1931 Hoover Conference report, "it has been practically agreed that 120 I.Q. may be safely taken as the lower limit" although "some systems do not go below 130 I.Q." The National Education Association, or N.E.A., which tends to be very egalitarian — "No one group of students, including the academically tal-

ented, must gain educational advantages at the expense of any other group" (1959)—used for its Academically Talented Project students with I.Q. above 116, or one standard deviation above the national mean of 100. Frank Copley, in *The American High School and the Talented Student*, wrote: "For this report I should say that academic talent begins at about I.Q. 120 or 125, or in terms of the College Board's S.A.T. tests, at a score of 600 or 620, both verbal and quantitative." Several states use 130 I.Q. as a demarcation point for the gifted, and that is where Leta Stetter Hollingworth drew the line, although Lewis Terman preferred to make 140 I.Q. the measure of a gifted person. One study disclosed that the highest achievers in the Dictionary of American Biography are mostly 130 I.Q. or above; relatively few are as low as, or lower than, 120 I.Q. Of those in the top fifth of their secondary school classes, Dael Wolfe found, 92 percent with 130 I.Q. or above graduated from college, but after that the percentage drops off sharply, indicating that perhaps 130 I.Q. might be a meaningful cut-off point. (The average I.Q. of Ph.D. recipients in the United States is 130.)

The most recent description, now used by most Federal education officials, gives three levels of academic superiority.

1. "The academically talented," or those with 116 I.Q. (Binet), one standard deviation above the mean of normal distribution. This group constitutes about 20 percent of the total school population, and may be as high as 60 percent of the students in better private schools or schools in a high socio-economic community. The College Board scores of this group are usually 450 or above in both the verbal and mathematics areas. Students in this category can graduate from an average college, and some are able to do graduate work at the less demanding universities. (Most of the creatively talented, many of the psycho-socially talented, and a good portion of the kinesthetically talented are in this category, at the least.)

2. "The gifted," or those with 132 I.Q., two standard deviations above the mean. This group comprises about 3 percent of the school population. Their College Board S.A.T.'s are usually both above 600. They can gradu-



Sophomore in the College library

The academic success of American Jews suggests that family and cultural factors are more crucial than economic ones

ate from any college in the nation and many of them can earn professional degrees and Ph.D.'s at any university.

3. "The highly gifted," or those with 148 I.Q., three standard deviations above the mean. Only .1 percent of all the young are found in this category. They usually achieve College Board scores of 725 in the verbal and mathematics S.A.T.'s. Their potential is unlimited.

Using 1964-65 school enrollment figures, the percentage of secondary school students in each category looks like this: of 12,800,000 secondary school students, 2,560,000 were academically talented, 384,000 were gifted, 12,800 were highly gifted.

To look at it another way: of the approximately 2,300,000 secondary school graduates in June, 1965, roughly 550,000 were academically talented, 90,000 were gifted, and 3,000 were highly gifted. Nevertheless, around 1,300,000 graduates—more than twice the number of academically talented in the Class of '65—enrolled at colleges and universities in the fall of 1965. It is not surprising that something like 20 percent drop out of college during, or at the end of, the freshman year, and only 40 percent of those who enter are graduated from college.

THE ACADEMICALLY TALENTED OR gifted persons are not only statistics, however; they are products of particular circumstances. It may be extremely difficult to identify the truly extraordinary students, and hard to classify them, but we have fairly good information on the characteristics of

intellectually superior children, and increasingly better knowledge about their formation.

Academically gifted youngsters tend to come from small families (they are frequently first children), from well-educated and productive homes (Terman found that 30 percent of the children of gifted people are also gifted), from high socio-economic backgrounds (each year 40 percent of the National Merit Scholars are discovered to need no scholarship to even the most expensive colleges), from certain ethnic-cultural origins (English, German, and Jewish families are more productive of intellectual children than Italian, Negro, or Polish families), and from particular religions (Jews produce more intellectuals than Protestants, who produce more than Catholics).

One highly important fact is that there is mounting evidence that the primary determinant in developing gifted children is the family. Considering that most persons concerned about raising the intellectual level of Americans concentrate on improving the schools, this may well be the most significant oversight in American education. (In this light the virtual suppression of the informative Moynihan Report on Negro family structure is a truly horrific blunder—both for the nation and the Negroes themselves.)

A money-minded nation like the United States is inclined to overlook family influence and regard poverty as the sole cause of low academic achievement. Similarly, the American optimistic view of human nature, the desire to play down religious differences, the

change from a Puritan ethic to a "fun" ethic, and the swelling disdain for leaders and authority also cause many in the country to ignore the important role of child discipline and training, family religio-cultural attitudes, hard work, and parental encouragement.

It is much easier to blame bureaucratic bungling, or the poor schools, for a student's failure. To be sure, both the schools and their officials are far from what they should be. But the vital influence of family cannot be neglected—particularly when more and more learning and value formation goes on *outside* the schools, through the mass media, advertising, and social activities.

Two examples of the predominant influence of the family, despite adverse socio-economic circumstances, can suffice here. One is what Samuel Stouffer calls "the amazing success story of the American Jews," who, despite being poor, have produced many

individuals of high academic achievement. The other is something that was caught by John Anderson: "Terman pointed out that there were 7 times as many children with high I.Q.'s within families of the professional class as in the class of unskilled laborers. But since the class of unskilled laborers at that time was 10 times as large as the professional class, actually there were, in absolute numbers, more gifted children in the United States within the laboring group than within the professional group." Poverty is obviously a strong deterrent to learning; but children from certain kinds of families learn despite its stultifying effects—while others don't.

BUT IT IS NOT EASY to know what to do about families, whereas we do have some ideas of what to do about schooling.

It has now been fairly conclusively demonstrated, for instance, that young

children can tackle much more mathematics and science—and enjoy it—than anyone dreamed fifteen years ago. It is stifling and backward, in this increasingly scientific-technical age, to ask a boy or girl to wait, say, until his junior year in secondary school, when he or she is 16, to begin chemistry, especially since gifted mathematicians and scientists seemingly blossom young or not at all. Also, foreign languages should be taught better, earlier, and more broadly, given America's increasingly international involvement. As late as 1957, 56 percent of the public high schools in the United States did not offer *any* foreign language.

There is some information coming in that may be of great help in nurturing more gifted students. Benjamin Bloom and a few others have argued—not entirely convincingly—that over one-half of a person's intellectual capacity is developed by the time he is four years old. (The importance of the family



College men in a chemistry lab

80 percent of the high schools have no program for bright students

again!) This has led to a sudden and entirely welcome enthusiasm for nursery schools and pre-nursery programs, especially in areas where there are many poor people.

Another study has shown that gifted children associate cheerfully with most other children in their classes until the fourth or fifth grade, when they begin to develop a sharp awareness of themselves and form friendships mainly among other bright children. Is the fifth grade the place to begin special sections or enriched courses? Also, gifted children are often more popular than others in the class until the eighth or ninth grade, when peer group values become dominant and the gifted are pressured to conform. Isn't high school, therefore, a place to intensify the awards and recognition for the gifted, or to consider special schools for them?

Other information also suggests the need for major reassessments. Henry Chauncey, president of Educational Testing Service, said recently: "You can predict how well an individual will do in college just about as accurately at age 14 as at age 18. This to most people is a rather surprising fact . . . [But] the growth of intellectual abilities, as reflected by standardized test scores, has stabilized by this age period." Shouldn't we do more testing at ages 13 and 14, and less at 16 and 17? And shouldn't we drastically improve the quality of primary schools and junior high school teachers to reach more young students before their ability stabilizes?

John Flanagan, reporting on the results of the U.S. Office of Education's Project Talent in 1964, found that, "20 to 30 percent of the students in grade 9 know more about many subject-matter fields than does the average student in grade 12. Variability within grades is greater than variability between grades." Doesn't this argue for more, not less, reordering of secondary school instruction? (Probably 80 percent of the country's high schools still have no systematic program for encouraging gifted students!)

Information of this kind hints that the United States should be moving toward a 4-4-4 system of education, with a lower, middle, and high school.

The lower school might remain small and a neighborhood school with a mixture of academic talents—comprehen-

sive schools in the old sense—with extra homework for the academically talented, special projects for the gifted, and tutoring and counseling for the below average. (I.Q. and other academic tests are least reliable for the early

"In the drive to develop swiftly the academic talents of the poor and the minority groups there is a very real danger . . . of sacrificing the academic aims of the schools to achieve social and political goals . . . But there may also be the danger of erecting a meritocracy—a 20th century form of enlightened despotism—in the drive to develop 'brainpower.'"

years.) The middle school, grades 5 to 8, could draw children from a wider area and have two "tracks," a fast and a slow one, with children in the academically talented (116 I.Q. or above) category in the fast section. The high school might be sectional (in metropolises), city-wide, or regional, no smaller than 1,000 students, as many already are; and it could be "multi-tracked" in each course, or, in large cities, somewhat specialized by student interests and talents, e.g., science, music, art, social studies, etc.

As for the very gifted, those with 148 I.Q. or above, it would appear that they should receive individual attention at all levels, and be accelerated in most cases. All good colleges should entertain early admission—a year or two ahead of time—for these rare youths, unless they display unusually low personal maturity.

AMERICAN EDUCATION in the past few years has entered a tortuously difficult period, as the schools and colleges have been asked to solve more and more of community's and society's problems. In particular, they have been given two new huge and urgent tasks: that of identifying and developing the gifted student—fast—and that

of helping to eliminate Negro scholastic inferiority—quickly.

The two tasks, intellectual excellence and equality, requiring the schools to move in different directions, are tearing many schools in half. Zealots like to attribute the tensions exclusively to bigotry, selfishness, or anti-intellectualism, and they may be sometimes right in part. But there are legitimate national issues behind the local struggles.

Obviously, a complex, highly technological society faced with serious international problems requires ever greater numbers of persons with highly developed intellects. The United States faces a scarcity of academic talent, as numerous studies have shown; and the argument for better nurturing of the gifted, through distinctive courses, separate sections, and even special schools, is a powerful one.

Yet, the need to achieve a fully democratic and egalitarian society seems equally imperative, both on humanitarian and internationally political grounds. Such efforts as the recent drive by many Negroes and some of their white supporters to abolish New York's special schools because they are "undemocratic" and detrimental to a more integrated school system are thus understandable, too.

In the drive to develop swiftly the academic talents of the poor and the minority groups there is a very real danger of leveling, in the worst sense, of anti-intellectualism, and of sacrificing the academic aims of the schools to achieve social and political goals, as America did during the period of high immigration through "social adjustment" programs. But, there may also be a genuine danger of erecting a meritocracy—a 20th century democratic form of enlightened despotism—in the drive to develop "brainpower."

Neither "equal treatment" in the schools nor "equality of opportunity" in the schools is a discardable ideal. Unfortunately, it is easier to celebrate them in the abstract than to reconcile them in practice. There is an inherent tension between equality and excellence—though not, one hopes, a contradiction.

How the school systems cope with this tension is perhaps the fundamental issue in educational policy in our lifetime, as well as one of the key determinants of the future social arrangements of American society.



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